

# CELESTIAL RECORD FY 1990



Office of the  
George W. Bush  
Assistant

Agency for  
International  
Development

Washington, DC  
20547

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# OFDA ANNUAL REPORT

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## FY 1990

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The FY 1990 Annual Report of the Agency for International Development/Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance was researched, written, and produced by Franca Brilliant, Mario Camilien, Faye Henderson, Dennis J. King, Wesley Mossburg, Kimberly S.C. Vasconez, and Beverly Youmans of Labat Anderson Incorporated, of Arlington, Virginia, under contract number PDC-0000-C-00-8153-00.



Office of US  
Foreign Disaster  
Assistance

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International  
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Washington, DC  
20523

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# ACRONYM LIST

## U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and Private Groups

<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
<b>ARC</b>	American Red Cross
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperation for American Relief Everywhere
<b>CCF</b>	Christian Children's Fund
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CWS</b>	Church World Service
<b>FHI</b>	Food for the Hungry International
<b>HKI</b>	Helen Keller International
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>LWR</b>	Lutheran World Relief (U.S.)
<b>MAP</b>	Medical Assistance Programs, International
<b>MCI</b>	Mercy Corps International
<b>SCF/US</b>	Save the Children Federation/U.S.
<b>WVRD</b>	World Vision Relief & Development
<b>YMCA</b>	Young Men's Christian Association

## International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

<b>CAFOD</b>	Catholic Agencies for Overseas Development (U.K.)
<b>SCF/UK</b>	Save the Children Fund/U.K.
<b>MSF</b>	Medecins sans frontieres (Doctors Without Borders)

## International Organizations

<b>EC</b>	European Community
<b>FAO</b>	U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IDNDR</b>	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>LRCS</b>	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan American Health Organization

<b>UNDP</b>	U.N. Development Program
<b>UNDRO</b>	U.N. Office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator
<b>UNHCR</b>	U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	U.N. Children's Fund
<b>WCC</b>	World Council of Churches
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## U.S. Organizations

<b>AFB</b>	Air Force Base
<b>A.I.D.</b>	Agency for International Development
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control (Dept. of Health & Human Services)
<b>CINCPAC</b>	Commander-in-Chief Pacific (DOD)
<b>DART</b>	Disaster Assistance Response Team
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>FFP</b>	Food for Peace Office (A.I.D.)
<b>FFW</b>	Food-for-work, aid program
<b>FEWS</b>	A.I.D.-sponsored Famine Early Warning System
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal year
<b>OFDA</b>	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (A.I.D.)
<b>RP</b>	Bureau of Refugee Programs (U.S. Department of State)
<b>Southcom</b>	U.S. Southern Command (DOD)
<b>USAID</b>	A.I.D. overseas Missions
<b>USFS</b>	U.S. Forest Service
<b>USG</b>	United States Government
<b>USGS</b>	U.S. Geological Survey (U.S. Department of the Interior)

## Other

<b>DP</b>	displaced persons
<b>ORS</b>	oral rehydration salts (a sugar-salt combination for diarrheal diseases)
<b>TDY</b>	temporary duty (assignment)



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# MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

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As we enter the final decade of the twentieth century, we are reminded daily of people around the world who are suffering as a result of both natural and manmade catastrophes. The end of the cold war and the new world order now taking shape present us with some new hope that finally the international community will be able to prevent or reduce some of the human suffering inflicted by the external forces that we call disasters. The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance has taken several steps to achieve these goals.

Following an evaluation by independent consultants of OFDA's preparedness portfolio for the decade FY 1979 to FY 1988, OFDA announced a new approach which would make prevention, mitigation, and preparedness (PMP) key elements in its program strategy. Instead of funding a wide variety of activities, as had been done in the past, OFDA will support fewer activities, more intensively, using tested and proven techniques.

In line with the strengthened commitment to the PMP program, a larger share of OFDA's overall budget and staff resources are being earmarked exclusively for prevention, mitigation, and preparedness activities. In FY 1991, OFDA will undergo an office reorganization to dedicate one of its three divisions to the planning and implementation of the PMP program. The other two divisions will direct relief activities and provide operational support.

The primary goal of OFDA's PMP program, like that of relief programs, is the protection and saving of human lives. A second goal is to reduce the economic and social impacts of disasters in developing countries. OFDA will support programs in the areas of drought, food shortage, civil strife, environmental/manmade emergencies, and hydrometeorological/geophysical disasters. While supporting PMP programs in these areas, OFDA will attempt to stimulate greater interest among other government entities, host government agencies, and the public sector in using their resources to enhance disaster preparedness. OFDA's PMP program will encourage the integration of disaster preparedness and mitigation into regular development projects administered by A.I.D. Using mitigation techniques in the construction of A.I.D.-sponsored housing projects in disaster-prone

areas, for example, will reduce the probability that those housing units will have to undergo reconstruction after the next major disaster. OFDA will also put greater emphasis on the use of market-like incentives to encourage the adoption of mitigation techniques. This could take the form of tax breaks or lower insurance rates for home buyers or developers who use mitigation techniques in constructing new houses and buildings or the integration of earthquake mitigation building standards into bank loan requirements.

One new PMP initiative undertaken in FY 1990 was the development of a famine mitigation project, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In May 1990, OFDA sponsored a workshop outlining major mitigation interventions in the areas of early warning, rapid assessment, livestock preservation, agricultural inputs, water resources, cash for work, and conflict mitigation. OFDA plans to dispatch expert teams to design and field test these interventions in selected famine-prone countries. The purpose of this project is to develop off-the-shelf standard interventions to be used just after a crop failure from drought to avoid famine.

Another initiative supported by OFDA has been the creation of A.I.D.'s International Disaster Advisory Committee (IDAC). IDAC is mandated to explore ways of stimulating private sector involvement and support for worldwide disaster preparedness, mitigation, and relief activities. The committee, whose membership is primarily senior managers from U.S. corporations, is chaired by Mrs. Marilyn Tucker Quayle. Mrs. Quayle attended numerous meetings and conferences and visited several countries promoting international and domestic disaster preparedness and the increased involvement of the private sector. In FY 1990, many multi-national corporations and trade and professional organizations joined IDAC and formed various subcommittees to address ways of integrating disaster preparedness into their priority activities.

Issues concerning allocation of humanitarian assistance increasingly have political implications regarding U.S. foreign policy. OFDA has long followed the policy of providing humanitarian assistance to disaster victims in any country willing to accept such aid, regardless of the political doctrines

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espoused by the government. Our assistance is to suffering people, not governments. OFDA's unique "notwithstanding" clause in its congressional mandate permits it to provide humanitarian assistance to countries that are precluded from receiving other forms of assistance by legislation. Clearly, disaster assistance sends a message of friendship from the American people to disaster stricken populations. In civil strife disasters, such as those in Angola, Ethiopia, Liberia and Sudan, OFDA makes an effort to provide assistance to victims on both sides of the conflict. This involves negotiating with the warring parties and mobilizing the international donor community to apply pressure on the combatants to permit safe and free access for relief agencies providing assistance to isolated populations. OFDA has also provided humanitarian assistance following the collapse of authoritarian regimes, such as in Panama and Romania.

The new world order that is emerging presents us with a unique opportunity to promote international cooperation that will address some of the recurring disasters and emergencies around the world. When the United States Government provided humanitarian assistance to the Soviet Union following the Armenia earthquake, the government of the Soviet Union for the first time expressed interest in sharing information and experiences with the United States. In 1990, OFDA arranged the visit of a high level delegation of Soviet officials to the United States to meet with American relief and preparedness officials. Later in the year, a USG delegation was invited to visit the Soviet Union to assess their emergency response institutions. This exchange of visits led to a memorandum of understanding between the two governments in 1991, signed by Secretary Baker and the Soviet Foreign Minister at the June summit in Moscow, agreeing to future cooperation in areas of mutual interest relating to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response.

The world is changing rapidly, and OFDA is doing its best to anticipate and adapt to these changes. We are proud of our record of achievement and pleased to present this annual report to you.

**Andrew S. Natsios**  
Director  
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance



**OFDA Director Natsios meets with villagers displaced by civil strife in Angola**

Photo by William Garvelink, AID/OFDA

# U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE SUMMARY BY FISCAL YEAR

FY	NO. OF NEW DIS- ASTERS	NO. OF COUNTRIES	NO. KILLED	NO. AFFECTED	CONTINGENCY IDA FUNDS	OTHER USG ASSISTANCE
1964	29	23	3,112	3,992,241	\$2,928,499	\$3,305,661
1965	46	32	46,943	14,504,499	\$2,438,872	\$18,722,703
1966	46	35	7,044	4,672,245	\$652,458	\$1,038,740
1967	57	40	17,441	106,415,973	\$3,743,051	\$8,567,586
1968	48	36	3,844	5,521,382	\$1,355,888	\$9,509,891
1969	36	32	1,018,534	31,311,680	\$4,446,757	\$24,822,542
1970	50	36	72,915	8,518,309	\$6,263,804	\$11,859,373
1971	51	40	522,183	74,289,081	\$15,822,511	\$21,930,000
1972	29	27	115,381	13,435,589	\$1,452,783	\$210,289,507
1973	30	27	111,619	217,776,063	\$14,062,254	\$158,631,843*
1974	20	19	101,608	12,819,240	\$2,542,979	\$31,827,590*
1975	25	23	61,233	46,310,336	\$7,006,385	\$121,265,640*
1976	25	23	78,262	38,375,279	\$12,056,098	\$123,410,000*
TQ	6	5	6,589	708,700	\$5,479,245	\$277,108
1977	25	22	8,568	7,932,836	\$21,445,529	\$13,394,451
1978	33	27	28,269	52,134,391	\$24,452,367	\$1,720,101
1979	41	33	34,514	11,049,072	\$24,548,448	\$24,559,600
1980	32	27	1,635	7,760,985	\$12,898,071	\$68,312,206*
1981	22	19	11,527	4,607,227	\$6,613,724	\$51,752,000*
1982	35	29	43,352	40,463,621	\$10,742,757	\$51,040,086
1983	45	36	4,775	43,980,670	\$8,016,403	\$83,219,912*
1984	47	39	3,463	34,233,123	\$15,097,749	\$51,378,416*
1985	47	39	577,388	30,474,549	\$19,863,848	\$105,002,195*
1986	47	38	26,311	8,313,429	\$9,480,105	\$79,218,769*
1987	56	45	94,171	48,585,076	\$24,991,031	\$132,666,233*
1988	66	46	379,538	137,355,138	\$20,511,211	\$76,463,691*
1989	58	42	40,693	127,521,207	\$22,926,142	\$127,303,347*
1990	53	44	81,754	52,156,794	\$16,057,244	\$147,604,596*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,105</b>		<b>3,502,666</b>	<b>1,185,218,735</b>	<b>\$317,896,213</b>	<b>\$1,759,093,787</b>

\*Includes funds from other A.I.D. accounts and/or supplemental appropriations administered by OFDA

PL 480	TOTAL USG ASSISTANCE	US VOLAGS	INTL COMM	SELF HELP
\$5,410,940	\$11,645,100	\$805,317	\$533,790	-
\$25,213,459	\$46,375,034	\$3,627,301	\$3,518,773	-
\$23,729,904	\$25,421,102	\$1,567,990	\$9,476,353	\$16,157,100
\$69,045,881	\$81,356,518	\$12,220,053	\$172,860,511	\$2,964,667,000
\$21,634,945	\$32,500,724	\$7,719,299	\$15,943,626	\$606,865,000
\$73,349,178	\$102,618,477	\$12,971,207	\$95,496,828	\$130,974,000
\$30,608,673	\$48,731,850	\$12,191,711	\$59,515,671	\$96,595,000
\$119,839,732	\$157,592,243	\$16,676,273	\$266,635,252	\$744,839,000
\$147,802,110	\$359,544,400	\$13,178,379	\$610,660,963	\$107,320,000
\$114,230,970	\$286,925,067	\$29,251,411	\$200,892,728	\$631,705,000
\$134,477,940	\$168,848,509	\$3,216,263	\$90,252,901	\$36,173,000
\$86,808,619	\$215,080,644	\$16,079,881	\$263,430,083	\$39,043,100
\$39,215,454	\$174,681,552	\$49,093,875	\$338,820,728	\$970,510,327
\$602,876	\$6,359,229	\$1,139,554	\$1,689,431	\$198,900,000
\$11,909,226	\$46,749,206	\$14,390,669	\$59,541,298	\$6,040,094
\$42,021,193	\$68,193,661	\$6,224,223	\$186,136,632	\$276,946,722
\$15,318,512	\$64,426,560	\$39,420,510	\$661,374,390	\$477,844,108
\$57,814,655	\$139,024,932	\$1,533,448	\$35,810,102	\$11,847,900
\$12,100,000	\$70,465,724	\$23,890,844	\$211,844,949	\$6,022,007,896
\$29,000,100	\$90,782,943	\$27,258,957	\$237,092,847	\$141,901,880
\$87,333,943	\$178,570,258	\$2,452,734	\$203,946,587	\$119,800,332
\$102,891,700	\$169,367,865	\$5,999,463	\$238,707,189	\$198,095,040
\$678,622,015	\$803,488,058	\$80,634,275	\$961,557,220	\$87,906,439
\$209,052,740	\$297,751,614	\$6,541,512	\$80,703,029	\$105,376,068
\$108,804,370	\$266,461,634	\$14,179,095	\$526,447,730	\$80,589,960
\$204,450,008	\$301,424,910	\$18,725,223	\$443,033,500	\$73,821,584
\$146,902,760	\$297,132,249	\$59,716,474	\$653,086,042	\$3,954,621,465
\$350,735,916	\$514,398,756	\$47,338,014	\$1,009,029,123	\$562,218,065
<b>\$2,948,928,819</b>	<b>\$5,025,918,819</b>	<b>\$528,043,955</b>	<b>\$7,638,038,276</b>	<b>\$18,662,766,080</b>

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# OFDA REGIONAL ADVISORS

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During the past decade, OFDA has taken a more decentralized approach to disaster response and preparedness by placing regional advisors in such strategically located sites as San Jose (Costa Rica), Lima (Peru), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), and Suva (Fiji). The concept for using regional advisors had its origin in OFDA's decision to send a team of specialists to Antigua in June 1981 to administer preparedness programs and respond to disasters in the Caribbean Basin. Paul Bell, an experienced disaster expert, was designated as the team leader.

In September 1983, Bell led a team to Costa Rica to assess the level of the government's preparedness to respond to disasters. The team made several recommendations to strengthen the response capacity of the Costa Rican National Emergency Commission, and less than two months later, OFDA arranged a contract with Bell to implement the team's suggestions.

The success of Bell's initiatives in Costa Rica led OFDA to offer him a personal services contract to work from USAID/San Jose, dedicating half of his time to strengthening the Costa Rican government's disaster preparedness and response capacities and the other half to similar activities in other Latin American countries. The office was established in September 1984 and OFDA provided personal services contracts to Ricardo Bermudez and Alejandro James in April 1986 to support Bell. Their duties placed a particular emphasis on organizing training programs and strengthening disaster response capacities in Ecuador and Honduras, two of OFDA's priority countries in the region which also include El Salvador, Guatemala, and Peru. In 1987, OFDA established a second regional disaster preparedness office in Lima, Peru, and appointed Rene Carrillo as regional advisor. His responsibilities included developing a plan to upgrade Peru's disaster response capacities, directing or participating in disaster relief operations in Peru and other South American countries, and implementing preparedness projects in various countries throughout the region.

OFDA originally envisioned the Latin American regional offices as OFDA field offices which concentrated on helping countries evaluate their capacities to respond to disasters and recommending

changes to national systems. However, the expertise of the advisors and their location enabled OFDA to dispatch Bell, James, Bermudez, and later, Carrillo to disaster sites. Their timely assessments and knowledge of the local systems enhanced OFDA's ability to provide appropriate assistance and to avoid a reliance on judgments and recommendations made by persons not trained in determining requirements after a disaster.



**Latin America regional advisors participate in a train-the-trainer course. Left to right: OFDA consultant Jerry Williams, Ricardo Bermudez, Paul Bell, instructor Juan Pablo Saramiento, Rene Carrillo, instructor Jorge Grande, OFDA training officer Joanne Burke**

Photo by Beverly Youmans, OFDA/LAI

From 1985 to the present, the Latin America advisors have responded to a wide range of natural disasters: earthquakes in Chile, Mexico, El Salvador, and Ecuador; floods in Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, and Paraguay; landslides and mudslides in Venezuela and Brazil; civil strife in Panama; and hurricanes that wreaked havoc throughout the Caribbean. Upon returning from Nepal where he was assessing damage caused by a devastating earthquake which struck the Nepal/India border area, Bell proceeded to Jamaica to assist an OFDA team aiding those affected by Hurricane Gilbert. A month later, he responded in the aftermath of Hurricane Joan to floods in the Caribbean littoral in Costa Rica. In 1989, Bell, Bermudez, and James aided in an assessment of a power crisis in Guyana and were part of a larger OFDA team sent to the devastated Lesser Antilles islands after Hurricane Hugo. In July 1990, Bell helped USAID/Manila determine the most appropriate

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longer-term response for the USAID Mission after a disastrous earthquake hit central Luzon in the Philippines.

In the preparedness area, the efforts of the four Latin America regional advisors have resulted in some notable achievements. For the Costa Rican government, Bell developed a National Emergency Plan and plans for an Emergency Operations Center and a training program for emergency management officials. He also purchased communications equipment for disaster relief operations in Costa Rica.

For the region as a whole, one of the most significant achievements in disaster preparedness has been the development of a long-term program that promotes self-sufficiency in disaster management by training instructors who in turn organize training courses for their colleagues in their home countries and agencies. OFDA's regional office in San Jose manages and coordinates the program in collaboration with PAHO, Partners of the Americas, the U.S. Forest Service, and a regional training advisory committee. During Phase I of the program, from 1987 to 1990, over 560 instructors from 16 countries in Central and South America received training. Participants include a wide range of professionals from the public and private sector who work in disaster related fields such as health, fire, national emergency committees, forestry, and communications. Phase II of the program, being initiated in 1991, will build on Phase I, concentrating on the design and execution of a series of technical and managerial courses. When completed, in the next several years, the program will offer a complete package of disaster preparedness training materials. The program has resulted in the development of a standardized model and set of materials that are relevant to the Latin American context but which have the potential for application in other regions of the world.

The successful use of regional advisors in Latin America led OFDA to expand the concept to other geographical regions. From September 1988 to December 1990, Joseph Chung served as OFDA's South Pacific regional disaster preparedness and relief advisor, based in Suva, Fiji. His contract was jointly funded by OFDA and the A.I.D. Regional Development Office in the South Pacific (RDO/SP).

Chung worked extensively on preparedness issues in A.I.D. recipient countries in the region and completed a document on "Natural Disasters and Relief/ Preparedness Programs in the South Pacific." He also participated in relief activities, traveling to Western Samoa and other South Pacific islands after devastating cyclones in 1989 and 1990. Subsequently, Mr. Chung accepted a disaster manager position with the United Nations in Suva. Fortunately, his extensive experience, which also included disaster management studies at the East-West Center in Hawaii, will not be lost to the region. OFDA will likely create another Regional Advisor position for the Asia/Pacific region.



**Joseph Chung (left), Pacific regional advisor, examines an OFDA warm weather tent in Suva, Fiji**  
Photo by Raymond Dionne, AID/OFDA

In November 1989, Catherine Farnsworth assumed the duties of the OFDA Africa regional disaster preparedness advisor with an office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In view of the wide range of slow-onset and rapid-onset disasters in Africa that OFDA had responded to in the 1970s and 1980s, and the extreme vulnerability of that continent, her deployment was seen as a means of enhancing OFDA's efficiency in meeting preparedness and response objectives. This was viewed as the beginning of a long-term commitment by OFDA to develop the capacity of Africans themselves to mitigate disasters and respond to emergencies as they develop.

Ms. Farnsworth works closely with A.I.D.'s two Regional Economic Development and Services Offices (REDSO) in Nairobi (Kenya) and Abidjan (Cote d'Ivoire) and with USAID Missions and U.S. Embassies in Ethiopia and other countries. She has traveled extensively throughout the continent to assess relief programs in the drought- and conflict-stricken countries of Mozambique, Angola, Sudan, Ethiopia, and South Africa. At the height of the Liberia civil strife disaster, she visited the surrounding countries of Sierra Leone and Guinea to investigate the situation resulting from the large influx of Liberian refugees. She was also assigned to Geneva to work with other donor agencies in designing relief systems in the Middle East during the Persian Gulf crisis.

Because of the overwhelming relief requirements in Africa, OFDA's past emphasis there has been on relief activities. The office's new famine mitigation initiative, under the PMP (prevention, mitigation, and preparedness) program, will focus greater attention on disaster mitigation in Africa. Famine interventions envisioned for Africa and other regions will include livestock preservation programs, water conservation

techniques, and utilization of drought-resistant seeds, activities which the regional advisors will be well placed to help implement in cooperation with USAID Missions and cooperating partners in the field.

Serving as liaison between OFDA and U.S. Missions, the regional advisors will play an increasingly important role in A.I.D.'s efforts to integrate disaster prevention into development programs, while also providing expert assessments for relief requirements in times of disaster.



**Africa regional advisor Catherine Farnsworth inspects a relief project in South Africa**  
Photo by Joseph Gettier, AID/OFDA

# OFDA EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## Prior-Year and Non-Declared Disasters

While responding to 52 new declared disasters in FY 1990, OFDA also obligated a total of \$609,929 to continue funding relief activities begun in prior fiscal years or to replace commodities drawn down from OFDA stockpiles for prior-year emergencies. In FY 1990, OFDA replaced stockpile items used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in Puerto Rico and American Samoa after cyclones hit those territories. The costs were reimbursed by FEMA. Other USG offices provided continuing rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for some of the countries in which disasters had been declared in previous years. All prior-year and non-declared disasters receiving OFDA or other USG funding from FY 1990 accounts are summarized below.

### **Africa Regional (Non-Declared FY 1990) -**

OFDA provided a grant to Air Serv to rehabilitate the OFDA-owned Twin Otter plane that had been used in the relief effort in Sudan and other African countries (\$250,000).

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
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### **American Samoa - Cyclone Ofa (Non-Declared FY 1990)**

OFDA replaced to the Guam stockpile 300 rolls of plastic sheeting used by FEMA after Cyclone Ofa. The replacement and freight costs (\$98,940) were completely reimbursed by FEMA.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
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### **Caribbean - Hurricane Hugo (FY 1989)**

OFDA paid additional expenses of the USG response team (\$1,560); tasked DOD to deliver a generator shaft from Antigua to the United States for repair (\$2,100); paid DOD for the increase in the cost of an airlift (\$17,191); and partially funded the balance of a contract with Lloyd Electric Co. (\$118,081). OFDA also replaced the following to the Panama stockpile: 200 rolls of plastic sheeting (\$65,960—cost and freight); 8 chainsaw kits (\$2,000—cost and freight); 500 pairs of gloves and 13 individual support kits (\$2,971); and 16 (3,000-gallon) water tanks (\$28,459).

The AID/Latin America Bureau reimbursed OFDA for the following expenditures: the balance of a contract with Lloyd Electric Co. (\$470,765); support for bilateral reconstruction of Dominica (\$1,000,000); and a grant to the Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project (PCDPPP) for expenses incurred by the disaster assistance response team (\$20,000).

<i>Total OFDA .....</i>	<i>\$238,322</i>
<i>Total Other USG .....</i>	<i>\$1,490,765</i>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,729,087</b>
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### **Bangladesh - Floods (FY 1988)**

OFDA replaced 10,010 five-gallon water jugs to the Leghorn stockpile (\$14,315).

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,315</b>
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### **Costa Rica - Floods (FY 1988)**

The 415 five-gallon water jugs used in this disaster were replaced in the Panama stockpile (\$594) in FY 1990.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$594</b>
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### **Jamaica - Hurricane (FY 1988)**

The cost of replacing 12 chainsaw kits to the Panama stockpile came out of FY 1990 accounts (\$3,000).

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>
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### **Malawi - Floods (FY 1989)**

Continuing assistance to Malawi after flood and earthquake disasters in FY 1989, OFDA approved an increase in the Africare grant (\$28,890) to purchase seeds, tools, and fertilizer for displaced farmers.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28,890</b>
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**Puerto Rico - Hurricane Hugo (Non-Declared  
FY 1989)**

OFDA replaced to the Panama stockpile 445 rolls of plastic sheeting used by FEMA for emergency shelter. The cost (\$129,260) was completely reimbursed by FEMA.

**TOTAL** **\$0.0**

**Soviet Union - Earthquake (FY 1989)**

In FY 1990, OFDA obligated funds to pay replacement and shipping costs for 3,480 blankets (\$17,821), 4 (3,000-gallon) water tanks (\$7,115), and 2,392 water jugs (\$3,347) sent to Armenia after the earthquake in December 1988.

Other USG humanitarian assistance to Armenia in FY 1990 included a supplemental appropriation of \$5 million and an appropriation of \$4,911,500 from FY 1990 accounts. The contribution was to be channeled through U.S. PVOs.

*Total OFDA .....\$28,283*  
*Total Other USG .....\$9,911,500*

**TOTAL** **\$9,939,783**

**Sri Lanka - Civil Strife (FY 1987)**

The AID/Asia Near East Bureau continued funding a three-year reconstruction program, obligating \$5 million in FY 1990.

*Total Other USG .....\$5,000,000*

**TOTAL** **\$5,000,000**

**Sudan - Civil Strife/Drought (FY 1988)**

OFDA donated plastic sheeting and blankets for displaced persons in Sudan in FY 1988, in response to a disaster declared for civil strife and drought. The cost for ocean freight to replace these items in the Leghorn stockpile came out of FY 1990 accounts (\$46,525).

**TOTAL** **\$46,525**

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# **FY 1990 Declared Disasters**

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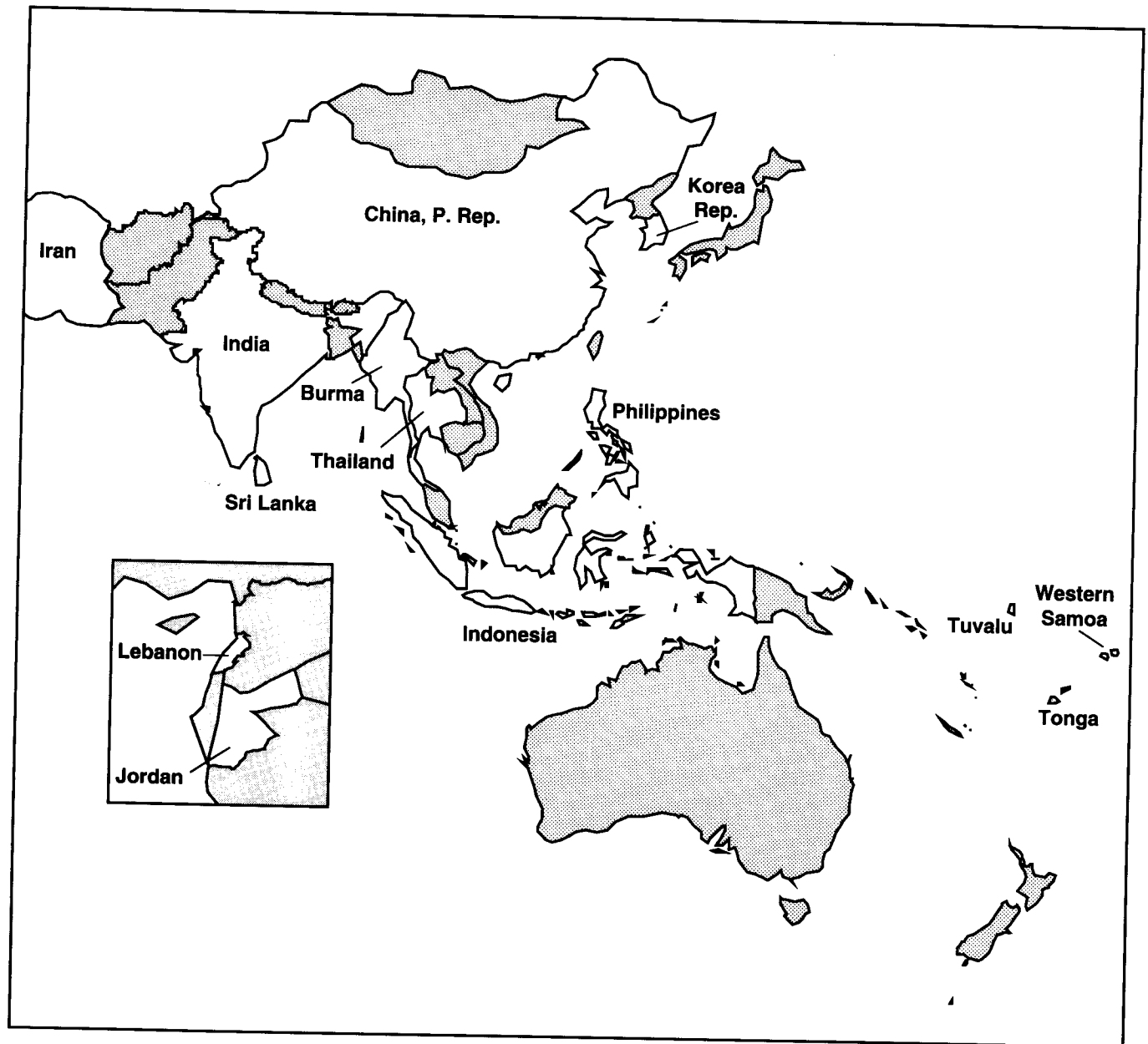
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The case reports in this volume cover the period of the U.S. government's fiscal year, Oct. 1, 1989, through Sept. 30, 1990. During FY 1990, OFDA responded to 52 "declared" disasters—i.e., those in which the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission in an affected country determined that a disaster existed which warranted a U.S. response.

Many of the disasters required a complex mix of financial and staff resources. For those disasters which required considerably less OFDA resources, usually those declarations which were limited to the \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority, a summary is included at the end of each regional section.

In the disaster case reports, the listings of assistance by the U.S. Voluntary Agencies and the International Community are compiled from reports submitted voluntarily to OFDA. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of these reports nor the value of in-kind contributions. Accordingly, the total dollar values indicated should be taken as representative figures.

# Asia, Near East, and the Pacific



# IRAN - Earthquake

**Date:** June 21, 1990

**Location:** Gilan and Zanzan provinces, southwest of the Caspian Sea

**No. Dead:** 40,000 (official Iranian Government estimate)

**No. Affected:** 500,000 homeless, 60,000 injured

**Total USG Assistance:** \$658,585

## General Situation

Two major earthquakes measuring 7.7 and 6.5 on the Richter scale struck northwest Iran on June 21, 1990. Iranian sources put the death toll at 40,000 and the number of injured at 60,000, making it the worst natural disaster in Iranian history and one of the deadliest earthquakes in the twentieth century. Hundreds of aftershocks were reported after the initial temblor. The most seriously affected area included the cities of Rasht, Rudbar, Talesh, Zanzan, Manjil, Loushan, and approximately one hundred surrounding villages. The following cities also sustained serious damage: Tabriz, Ardabil, Miane (or Mianeh), Astara, Khalkhal, Meshkinshahr, Langroud, and Somesara. The World Bank estimated that costs from the earthquake damage would be in the vicinity of \$600 million.

Several villages were totally flattened. The closely packed houses in the area are built of concrete or mud-baked brick and most crumbled and collapsed easily when the earth shook. Building destruction in Manjil, Rudbar, and Loushan was estimated at 90%, 70%, and 60%, respectively. Immediately following the earthquake, it was reported that as many as 500,000 people were left homeless. Several roads were blocked by debris, making access by road to the affected area impossible. Over 150,000 head of cattle were also killed in the quake and cattle carcasses were quickly cremated to prevent the spread of disease.

## Action Taken by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran (GIRI) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The GIRI declared a national emergency and established a special task force to coordinate relief operations. The GIRI requested that UNDRO issue an international appeal for assistance, but later stipulated that it would not accept assistance from Israel or South Africa. The Iranian Red Crescent (IRC) released a list of supplies that were needed, including tents, small generators, water purification supplies, collapsible water tanks, and sprayable disinfectants, but specifically stated that medical personnel, search and rescue dogs, and blood and blood products were not needed. Nevertheless, some donors sent search and rescue teams and medical personnel anyway.

The Iranian military put all its resources at the disposal of the task force. The army played a major role in the relief effort, along with the IRC and the Revolutionary Guards. Over 15,000 Iranian relief workers were mobilized during the critical first days after the quake. Relief and rescue operations were staged out of Rasht, and planes shuttled back and forth between Tehran and Rasht, carrying relief supplies and bringing back the injured to hospitals in the capital.

Temporary shelters were erected at numerous sites and the IRC provided tents to over 250,000 people in the days following the quake. Health authorities sent 100 medical teams to the affected area to cremate cattle carcasses and combat the spread of disease. The GIRI announced plans for a major reconstruction program in coordination with several U.N. agencies. The program would build 90,000 new houses and repair 30,000 more.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

On the day of the quake, the U.S. government sent a message of condolence to Iranian President Rafsanjani, along with an offer of humanitarian assistance. Due to the recent strained relations between the two governments, there was some expectation that the Iranian government would not accept the USG's offer of assistance. On June 22, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, John H. Kelly, determined that the

disaster warranted U.S. government assistance, thereby activating A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to allocate its resources for disaster relief. OFDA decided that it would channel its assistance through international and non-governmental organizations. As an initial response, OFDA gave a grant to the American Red Cross (ARC) to arrange an airlift to carry 1,000 hard hats, 1,000 leather gloves, 10,000 face masks, 2,940 wool blankets, 160 five-gallon water jugs, 4 support kits, and 439 tents to Iran. These commodities were consigned to ARC from OFDA's Leghorn stockpile in Pisa, Italy. ARC transferred the relief items to the Iranian Red Crescent Society upon arrival in Iran. The airlift arrived in Tehran on June 24.

OFDA funded a second relief flight, also through the ARC, carrying 645 tents, antibiotics, 5 emergency generators, and 3,000 blankets (donated by the Federal Republic of Germany). The flight arrived in Tehran on June 27.

On July 6, OFDA authorized the release to UNDRO of forty 3,000-gallon water tanks from the Leghorn stockpile for shipment to Iran. Air Iran provided transport free of charge.

#### **Summary of USG Assistance**

Grant to ARC .....	\$371,987
Cost of 40 3,000-gallon water tanks .....	\$71,146
Cost of 1,000 gloves, 1,000 hard hats, 10,000 dust masks, 2,940 blankets, 160 water jugs, and 4 support kits .....	\$27,922
Transport of blankets .....	\$3,150
Value of 439 tents (not replaced) .....	\$184,380
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$658,585</b>

#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ADRA - donated tents, blankets, sleeping bags, medicines, and medical supplies, valued at \$220,000.

American Jewish World Service - provided \$14,000 to be channeled through the Iranian Jewish Federation in Iran.

AmeriCares - sent 2 relief flights to Iran with food, tents, blankets, shovels, medicines, and medical supplies; total value is \$2,650,000.

ARC - provided \$50,000 (not including OFDA contribution) and raised \$666,000 in pledged contributions.

B'nai B'rith - collected \$12,000 for the Iran Quake Relief Account.

Brother's Brother Foundation - collected 22.7 MT of medical supplies, valued at \$150,000, for shipment to Iran.

CRS - donated \$50,000 to Caritas Internationalis, which was provided to the Iranian Red Crescent to buy tents, blankets, and medical supplies.

CWS - donated \$5,000 through the Middle East Council of Churches to the Iranian Red Crescent and sent medicines and medical supplies, valued at \$303,990 including freight charges.

Direct Relief International - sent 2 shipments of medicines and supplies, valued at \$700,000, consigned to the Mahdavi Hospital in Zanjan Province.

Iran Quake Relief Committee - collected cash donations and arranged to send 40,000 tons of supplies.

LWR - provided quilts, sweaters, and clothing, transported on the AmeriCares flight, and collected \$1,345 in cash donations, which were channeled through the World Council of Churches.

Mennonite Central Committee - arranged a shipment of \$100,000 worth of medicine and blankets.

World Concern - collected about \$11,000 in donations.

WVRD - pledged \$13,000 to the ARC and shipped \$320,000 worth of medicine and medical supplies on a

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flight chartered by the United Armenian Fund. The shipment was consigned to the Iranian Red Crescent.

InterAction, an independent coalition of private voluntary agencies, reported that the following organizations also collected cash donations from the public for the relief effort:

American Muslim Council  
Baptist World Alliance  
CARE  
InterChurch Medical Assistance  
International Services for Health  
Operation California  
Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief  
U.S. Committee for UNICEF  
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee  
World Relief

**TOTAL** **\$5,266,335**

### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

#### International Organizations

EC - donated \$2,453,987 for medicines, tents, and blankets.

LRCS - sent a three-person delegation and 20,000 blankets, tents, and cooking utensils. LRCS arranged a second flight, carrying tents, antibiotics, blankets, and generators, sponsored by the U.S. government, through the ARC.

OPEC - gave \$100,000 to UNDRO for medical supplies.

UNDP - allocated an emergency grant of \$50,000, used to buy Hudson pumps, Hudson dusters, disinfectants, blankets and cooking utensils.

UNDRO - sent a team to the affected area and provided an emergency grant of \$30,000. UNDRO arranged 3 airlifts of tents, blankets, plastic sheeting, cooking utensils, water purification tablets and water containers from the UNDRO warehouse in Pisa, Italy. UNDRO Co-ordinator, M'hamed Essaafi, representing

the UN Secretary General, flew to Tehran and held coordination meetings with Iranian officials.

UNHCR - sent 10,000 blankets, 500 tents, and 5,000 tarpaulins, valued at \$193,000.

UNICEF - dispatched a relief flight with 11,000 blankets, 110 tents, 900 water containers, 50 generators, 100 tarpaulins, 10,000 water purification tablets, and 33 emergency kits; all valued at \$253,460.

WFP - arranged airlifts of the French donation of 5 MT of emergency rations and 5 MT of high protein biscuits and of the Italian donation of dried food.

WHO - sent a delegate and emergency health kits, valued at \$100,000.

#### Governments

Argentina - provided food and relief supplies, valued at \$140,000.

Australia - gave a grant of \$769,231 through the Australian Red Cross.

Austria - donated 30 tents, 2,000 blankets, and medicines, all valued at \$391,239, and gave \$85,470 through UNDRO and \$85,470 through Caritas/Austria.

Bangladesh - sent a relief flight carrying a medical team, tents, blankets, food, and medicines.

Belgium - sent a plane carrying medical supplies and temporary shelters, valued at \$436,100.

Burma (Myanmar) - gave \$10,000.

Canada - donated \$940,160 through the Canadian Red Cross.

China, People's Rep. - sent medicines and equipment, valued at \$746,157.

Czechoslovakia - dispatched an airlift of tents, blankets, generators, and portable lights, all worth \$15,706.

Denmark - gave \$156,989 through the Danish Red Cross.

Egypt - sent a relief flight of tents, blankets, and supplies valued at \$257,795.

Finland - donated \$438,700 in cash and food.

France - sent a contingent of 205 French civil servants, army personnel, search and rescue dog units, 24 MT of relief supplies, and food through the WFP. The assistance was valued at \$691,714.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - dispatched a mobile field hospital, a medical team, and other relief supplies. The contribution was valued at \$3,832,335.

India - sent relief flights laden with \$584,795 worth of medicine, medical supplies, food, and blankets.

Ireland - donated medical supplies and water purification equipment worth \$195,313.

Italy - provided supplies for the UNDRO airlift, an additional flight of medicines and hospital supplies, and a planeload of dried food through WFP. Assistance totaled \$976,382.

Japan - gave assistance valued at \$3,158,400, including a cash donation; 5 medical kits through LRCS; and tents, blankets, water tanks, plastic sheeting, medicines, generators, and a 22-member medical and rescue team.

Korea, Democratic People's Rep. - dispatched a medical team and relief supplies at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Korea, Rep. - gave \$370,000 in cash.

Luxembourg - gave \$290,698 through LRCS.

Netherlands - sent medical teams, medicine, and medical supplies, valued at \$1,000,000.

New Zealand - gave \$29,600.

Norway - donated \$465,100.

Pakistan - airlifted 30 MT of relief goods to Iran on June 24, including 3,050 blankets, 230 tents, 50 bales of bandages, and 10 tons of surgical instruments.

Saudi Arabia - dispatched relief flights carrying medicines and other supplies.

Soviet Union - sent an Armenian rescue team, trained and equipped by the German Red Cross after the Armenia earthquake, and medical supplies, all with a value of \$2,990,148.

Spain - provided a field hospital; and sent 100 tents, 2,500 blankets, clothes, 6 MT medicines, 2 MT food, and generators through the Spanish Red Cross, all valued at \$275,229.

Sweden - donated \$3,465,350 through the Swedish Red Cross.

Switzerland - sent the Swiss Disaster Relief Unit and a relief flight carrying tents, blankets, and medical supplies.

Turkey - dispatched a plane carrying vitamins, food, medicines, surgical equipment, and blankets, at a cost of \$7,700,000.

United Kingdom - sent relief flights with a medical team, 550 family tents, and 12,500 blankets, all valued at \$1,048,449.

UNDRO also reported relief flights sent by Cuba, Cyprus, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Sudan, Syria, and United Arab Emirates.

#### Non-governmental Organizations

Action d' Urgence Internationale - sent a rescue team with relief equipment.

Austrian 'Volkshilfe' - contributed \$83,752 for the quake victims.

Austrian private donors - gave \$12,000.

Caritas/Austria - provided medicines, valued at \$83,752.

International Rescue Corps/U.K. - sent a relief team.

As of July 4, 35 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies had responded to the LRCS appeal, with

contributions totaling \$7,350,000 (excluding ARC donation):

Austria - 1,000 blankets and 30 tents  
Belgium - 3,000 blankets, 345 family tents, and 1,000 torches  
Bulgaria - blankets, tents, clothes, and instruments  
Canada - \$4,237  
Denmark - 40,000 blankets and 300 tents  
Finland - blankets, first aid bandages, and \$254,453  
Germany, Dem. Rep. - 3,000 blankets  
Germany, Fed. Rep. - 10 WHO kits, 24,000 blankets, and 1,500 tents; valued at \$179,640  
Iceland - \$16,722  
Japan - \$66,667  
Netherlands - 50 WHO kits, 25,240 blankets, 550 tents, 624 cooking kits, and 10,000 blood bags; valued at \$659,536  
Norway - medical supplies and equipment; valued at \$310,078  
Poland - 5 MT of powdered milk, 1 MT of bed linen, 1 MT of medicines, 3 MT of blankets, and 300 overcoats  
Spain - food, clothing, medical supplies, 2,500 blankets, 100 tents, 2 generators, and 2 lighting units  
Sweden - tents, cooking sets, blankets, worth \$990,099  
Switzerland - 300 tents, 1,000 tarpaulins, 5,000 blankets, and 17 MT of clothing  
United Kingdom - \$17,100 in cash and 9,550 blankets, valued at \$56,830  
USSR - tents, blankets, first aid bandages, surgical teams

The following national societies made unspecified contributions: Australia, Brazil, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Republic of Korea, Libyan A.J., Monaco, Pakistan, Turkey, Republic of Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

MSF/France - sent 2 flights of relief supplies and personnel.

MSF/Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg - sent a relief flight with a medical team, medical supplies, tents, water tanks, blankets, generators, and one vehicle.

Oxfam/UK - provided emergency shelters (sent on British government flight), valued at \$123,343.

World Vision (U.K., Ireland, Hong Kong) - donated \$62,662 through the Red Cross.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$43,442,486</b>
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# JORDAN - Displaced Persons

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**Date:** August - November 1990

**Location:** Near border with Iraq, Azraq, Amman and Aqaba

**No. Dead:** A small number reported due to scorpion bites, dehydration and sickness

**No. Affected:** Over 800,000

**Total USG Assistance:** \$24,498,126

## The Disaster

In the first week following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, thousands of guest workers and other third country nationals began to flee Iraq and Kuwait. Over 800,000 of these evacuees passed through Jordan on their way home (including Palestinians and Jordanians who settled in Jordan). Neither the Government of Jordan (GOJ) nor the international community was prepared for the flood of people. In a massive effort requiring coordination among the GOJ, U.N. agencies, NGOs, and other governments, the displaced were provided with shelter, food, basic health care, and transportation to their countries of origin. The USG contributed over \$24 million to the relief effort. According to UNDRO, the GOJ spent over \$50 million during the first phase of the crisis. As of the middle of January 1991, international donors had contributed approximately \$16 million to reimburse the GOJ.

A number of factors complicated the relief effort. The Jordanian government was ill-equipped to deal with the evacuees as its economy had been badly shaken by the UN-mandated sanctions on trade with Iraq. The flow of people was uneven and unpredictable, making it difficult for relief officials to plan for adequate supplies and facilities. The border between Iraq and Jordan is located in an arid, largely deserted area difficult to reach and far from major airports and ports. Many of the displaced were citizens of Asian countries that had limited resources to take care of the people in the camps and to provide transportation home. Finally, the diversity of the populations in the

camps resulted in tensions caused by language barriers and cultural differences.

## The Relief Effort

About a week after it invaded Kuwait, Iraq opened its border with Jordan to permit foreigners to leave. With a brief exception, the GOJ kept its side of the border open from August to the beginning of October. During that time, over 800,000 non-Jordanians passed through Jordan. Egyptians comprised the biggest group of evacuees, followed by Indians, Sri Lankans, Bangladeshis, Filipinos, Pakistanis, and Sudanese. Most of the displaced fled with little money and few possessions, and required complete support while in Jordan. Caught off guard by the huge numbers of people streaming over the border, the GOJ struggled to take care of the evacuees while they were in Jordan and to send them back to their home countries as quickly as possible. Providing these people with food, water and shelter became a major responsibility for the Jordanian government. Although the governments of Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as the EC helped to repatriate large numbers of Egyptians throughout August, the flood kept growing until it reached a peak of 15,000 streaming across the border every day. Over 220,000 people came into Jordan during August. On Aug. 22, the GOJ formally appealed to the United Nations for assistance.

Initially, the new arrivals camped wherever they could find room. Border stations, mosques and public areas in Amman and Aqaba, and terminals at the Amman airport all became temporary homes. Transportation bottlenecks meant that many of the evacuees waited for two weeks or more before transportation to their home countries could be provided. There were reports that the lines at the Iraqi side of the border stretched for over 100 km. in mid-August and that as many as 8,000 people were camped on the Ruweished border. To lessen the build-up at the border crossing, which had minimal facilities, the GOJ in cooperation with the Jordan Red Crescent and international organizations established three camps in the zone between the Iraqi and the Jordanian border, Shalaan I, II and III. For the month of August, the Jordanian government was the principal supplier of food and water to these camps.

During the first week of September, two additional camps were set up inside Jordan near Azraq, about 144 km. from Amman, to handle those awaiting transportation out of Jordan. The ICRC administered Azraq I, while the Jordan Red Cross and the LRCS managed Azraq II. By the end of September, the GOJ and the NGOs had brought the situation under control. In under a month, the numbers of evacuees awaiting transportation out of Jordan decreased from over 109,000 to less than 27,000. Shalaan I was closed on September 20, and Shalaan II and III were closed the second week of October. A small transit station at the border passed the evacuees on to the Azraq camps.

Conditions at the camps in the border zones varied depending on the tide of displaced people. While food, water, health care, and particularly shelter were often in short supply, shortages were rarely so severe as to be life threatening. All of the camps were assigned doctors and nurses who reported that they spent most of their time treating minor ailments. Although the desert environment threatened the inhabitants of the camps with dehydration and overexposure, the dryness also lessened the threat of disease arising from the poor sanitary conditions in some areas of the camps. There were reports of some deaths due to scorpion bites, accidents, and disease, but these were very few compared to the number of people passing through the camps. The populations of the camps were segregated by nationality to ease tension and facilitate repatriation. Most of the displaced were young men who were able to withstand the harsh conditions of the camps relatively well. The inhabitants of the camps themselves appeared to be most unhappy about the length of time they had to wait before going home and the slowness with which their own governments responded to the crisis. According to an observer at one of the camps, a number of the Asian governments with large displaced populations did not send representatives to the camp until the end of August.

Conditions in the Azraq camps were much better than those in the border zone. Each camp had adequate facilities and provisions for up to 20,000 displaced people. In early October, relief specialists estimated that Jordan had arranged facilities that could accommodate up to 100,000 evacuees overall.

During the first three days of October, there was a spurt in the influx of refugees as almost 15,000 evacuees entered Jordan. By then, international organizations in cooperation with the home governments of the evacuees were transporting between 10,000 and 13,000 people every day. A little over one week later, the evacuation crisis appeared to have peaked, at least temporarily. In mid-October there were only 14,000 awaiting transportation home, according to some estimates. By the end of the month, the population in the camps had dropped to 2,500. The initial flood of evacuees had dwindled to a small stream, and other routes of return through Turkey, Iran, and directly from Kuwait and Baghdad had opened, relieving Jordan of some of its burden.

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Jordan (GOJ) and Non-Governmental Organizations**

Despite the strain on the Jordanian economy caused by the Gulf crisis (the trade sanctions imposed on Iraq cut off one of Jordan's primary sources of revenues at a time when remittances from workers in the Gulf and grants from Gulf governments were also falling drastically), the GOJ took primary responsibility for the evacuees from Iraq and Kuwait for the first several weeks after the Iraqi invasion. During the first month of the crisis, Jordan provided 80-90% of the food for the evacuees. The GOJ donated almost 2,000 tents to the relief effort, and 50 doctors from the Ministry of Health. The Government exempted all U.N. relief activities from fees it normally levied, such as airport taxes.

The GOJ established the Displaced Persons Relief Committee (DPRC), an interministerial high committee chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, to coordinate Jordan's response to the crisis. This committee worked closely with the Jordanian Red Crescent and the international community to assess the needs of the evacuees, build and manage the transit camps, and distribute relief supplies. The DPRC supervised the opening of 13 reception centers: 6 in Amman, 2 in Aqaba, and the rest in Azraq, Ruweished, Irbid and Ma'an. As bottlenecks caused repatriation delays of two weeks or more, some of these centers turned into full fledged camps requiring extensive support. The GOJ also established 15 clinics in the camps and provided

nurses, doctors, health assistants, drugs and medical supplies. The Jordanian Red Crescent provided additional medical personnel, supplies, and facilities in the camps. The Jordan Hashemite Charitable Committee administered a camp for 20,000, and the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund ran a camp for approximately 7,000 in Amman.

The GOJ estimated that it had spent \$55 million of its own funds on the relief effort during the first phase. UNDRO officials revised that estimate to \$50.5 million. In early October the GOJ urgently appealed for reimbursement from the international community to enable it to continue providing services to the evacuees still coming across the border. UNDRO issued an appeal to solicit funds for Jordan and eventually raised \$16 million for the GOJ. Jordan accepted this amount and agreed not to press for more funds if UNDRO would guarantee that the GOJ would not have to pay for any future influxes of displaced people from the Gulf.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

##### Assistance Provided by OFDA

On Aug. 20, 1990, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, Roger Harrison, declared that the crisis of the evacuees had created a disaster in Jordan, and released \$25,000 for the procurement and distribution of relief supplies.

OFDA continued to monitor the crisis and to provide operational and logistical support for the Interagency Task Force established to respond to the evacuee crisis. OFDA also provided the following grants:

Grant from Ambassador's authority for purchase and distribution of relief supplies .....	\$25,000
Grant to CARE for a feeding project .....	\$150,000
Grant to SCF for evacuee emergency programs .....	\$94,473
Grant to UNDRO for blankets (in-kind donation) and cost of transportation.....	\$134,652

##### Assistance Provided by RP

The State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs took charge of the U.S. Government's Interagency Task Force for Humanitarian Affairs for Gulf Displaced Persons during the first phase of the crisis. RP also acted as the liaison between the USG and the international organizations working on relief and repatriation.

Grant to Government of Jordan .....	\$250,000
Reimbursement to OFDA for procurement of 14,875 water jugs .....	\$21,272
Use of Southern Air Transport planes for relief activities .....	\$999,772
Purchase of tents from OFDA and transportation to Jordan .....	\$422,729

The following grants were made to international organizations in response to their appeals for funds for use in activities relating to the evacuees; not all of the funds were spent in Jordan:

Grant to ICRC .....	\$300,000
Grant to UNHCR .....	\$500,000
Grant to IOM for repatriation activities ....	\$10,250,000
Grant to UNDRO .....	\$2,695,228
Grant to LRCS .....	\$255,000

##### Assistance Provided by FFP

In September 1990, FFP approved a package of \$7.8 million of commodities and \$4.4 million in transportation costs for Jordan. Of that amount, only \$8.4 million was spent. Since the commodities were not shipped until late October, the U.S. government arranged for WFP to make its food stocks in Jordan available, with the understanding that they would be replenished by U.S. food later. As it became clear that not all of the U.S. food would be needed in Jordan, some of it was shipped to Cyprus for storage in case of future needs in the Gulf. Over 9,000 MT eventually went to Jordan, of which 205 MT of rice,

2,950 MT of wheat flour, and 161 MT of vegetable oil had been used by Jan. 21, 1991.

FFP assistance .....\$8,400,000

Total OFDA .....\$404,125

Total RP .....\$15,694,001

Total FFP .....\$8,400,000

**TOTAL \$24,498,126**

### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

American Jewish World Service - collected \$10,000 for medicines for the evacuees.

ARC - contributed \$20,000 to the LRCS for Jordan and \$30,000 for Egypt, as well as \$25,000 to ICRC for Jordan.

AmeriCares Foundation - sent relief flights carrying food, water, shelter materials, sanitation items, and medicine.

American Near East Refugee Aid - sent cash and pharmaceutical supplies to local agencies in Jordan, including the MOH and the Jordanian Red Crescent Society.

CARE - assigned 2 CARE personnel to work in one of the border zone camps and cooperated with other PVOs to provide 100 tents, 1,000 jerry cans and 2,000 blankets. As of mid-September, CARE had spent \$69,000.

CRS - donated \$40,000 for Egyptian repatriation and other relief.

CWS - sent \$35,000 to the Middle East Council of Churches which worked to supply 40,000 evacuees with mattresses, tents, baby formula, juices, canned fish and meat, sugar, rice, and medicines.

Direct Relief International - sent a 4,000 lb. shipment of medical supplies including antibiotics, first aid supplies, and sheets and blankets, with an estimated value of \$187,000.

FHI - channeled funds for medical supplies through a PVO called Samaritan's Purse and sent 6 staff people to Jordan.

Interchurch Medical Assistance - provided ANERA with \$25,000 worth of medical supplies.

LWR - donated \$5,000 through CWS for food, shelter and medicine, and \$25,000 to an airlift to repatriate Bangladeshis. LWR sent 20,000 lbs. of blankets and quilts on an AmeriCares flight to Jordan, and 30,000 lbs. of relief supplies.

Mercy Corps International - arranged a shipment of medical supplies.

SCF/US - placed a full-time staff of 5 in the evacuee camps, and bought 10,000 cans of milk and tents for the evacuees. SCF also opened a displaced persons camp with other NGOs and delivered shelter, sanitation services, water, and food.

World Concern - donated \$15,000 for relief supplies for the evacuees.

World Relief Council - donated food for 10,000 people.

WVRD - gave \$25,000 for food, water, health supplies, and shelter for 900 Yemeni refugees for 12 weeks. World Vision channeled \$15,000 through Latin Triarcate, an organization working in Jordan, to assist 300 Filipino refugees in Jordan.

**TOTAL \$526,000**

### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

#### International Organizations

The United Nations and international organizations were heavily involved in both the support of the evacuees and the repatriation efforts. The U.N. Secretary General designated UNDRO to be the overall coordinator of the relief effort. IOM took the lead in managing transportation out of Jordan for the evacuees, and began repatriation operations in Jordan on Sept. 3. WFP assisted in food transport and

distribution, and UNWRA, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, and UNHCR all supported various aspects of the relief effort. ICRC and LRCS also worked on food, shelter and medical care for the camps. Weekly information meetings in Amman and Geneva attended by the DPRC, the U.N. agencies, and the NGOs helped to ensure that all parties were kept up to date on the crisis.

By the first week of September, a number of international organizations had assessed the overall situation in the Middle East and made appeals for assistance: ICRC and LRCS appealed for over \$17 million; IOM requested \$50-60 million for repatriation of up to 105,000 people, UNDRO issued an appeal for \$34 million, and UNHCR appealed for an additional \$4.8 million (these appeals included Jordan, as well as other countries receiving evacuees). As of Oct. 2, IOM reported that it had funded the repatriation of over 71,000 people.

The following is a brief list of actions taken by some of the international organizations active in the relief effort. (This list is based on available information and may not be complete.)

EC - gave \$78,400,000 for equipment for transit camps, medical teams, food for transit camps, and for repatriates in Egypt, as well as road, sea and air transport for Egyptian, Indian, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Filipino workers.

ICRC - Sent 25 ICRC delegates to work in camps in Jordan and provided medical teams and water at the first Shalaan camp in the border zone. ICRC helped to establish and run one of the camps at Azraq, with LRCS and the Jordanian Red Crescent, and sent 190 MT of relief supplies including tents, water storage and distribution systems, medicines, cooking utensils, and basic foods.

IOM - Initially provided a 2-member team, later expanded to 10 members, stationed in Amman to assist in repatriation efforts; and chartered buses, boats and airplanes to transport evacuees, principally those from countries such as Bangladesh and Sri Lanka whose governments could not make the necessary arrangements. Between Sept. 3 and the end of October, IOM organized flights to carry 127,923

foreign residents of Iraq and Kuwait to their countries of origin.

LRCS - worked with the Jordanian Red Crescent and the ICRC to establish and administer a camp at Azraq and placed five delegates in Jordan to assist in the relief and repatriation efforts. LRCS also sent relief flights to Jordan carrying over 160 MT of food, blankets, and tents.

UNDP - made a cash grant of \$160,000 for relief efforts.

UNDRO - arranged for several flights bringing relief supplies to Jordan, and coordinated with IOM on repatriation flights. UNDRO also arranged for eight Antonov flights to carry 3,600 Bangladeshis to Dacca and to bring 757 tons of rice and 5 tons of curry powder back to Jordan.

UNHCR - sent an assessment team to Amman to help support and train the UNHCR field staff and Jordanian officials. UNHCR took care of 630 people who were classed as refugees (as distinguished from "displaced persons").

UNICEF - provided food, water and shelter for evacuees in Aqaba through local staff; furnished shelter and sanitation materials for the Marj al Hamaan camp near Amman, as well as technical advice on water and sanitation facilities for all the camp sites; donated drugs, blankets, detergent, water tanks and jerrycans, and sent a sanitation team to build latrines.

UNWRA - provided tents and food to evacuees in the border zone; supplied tents, local food, mobile health units, field kitchens, medical supplies, sanitation specialists, sanitation equipment, and storage facilities for the evacuees in the Amman area. UNWRA arranged for land transportation from Ruweished to Aqaba for some of the evacuees, and supported WFP food distribution efforts. UNWRA also sent a health team to the camp located at the International Exhibition Center in Amman.

WFP - transported and distributed donations of relief supplies from other donors. Through Oct. 31, WFP

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donated 1,200 MT of food supplies to the evacuees from its stocks for development programs in Jordan.

WHO - supplied \$50,000 for the relief effort.

**Governments**

Australia - donated \$1,640,000 through ICRC, IOM, LRCS, and Australian NGOs.

Austria - contributed over \$1,000,000 for repatriation efforts through the ICRC and UNDRO.

Belgium - paid for 2 evacuation flights, 30 MT of sugar and flour, 800 tents, 3,000 blankets, and plastic sheeting, all valued at \$1,865,587.

Brunei - gave \$250,000 for relief and repatriation efforts.

Bulgaria - sent a medical team.

Canada - gave \$16,500,000 for UNDRO and the Red Cross and also provided aircraft for transport.

Czechoslovakia - donated food, blankets, a medical unit, and other relief supplies.

Denmark - donated \$4,100,000 for relief through the EC, Middle East Christian Council, and the Danish Red Cross.

Finland - gave \$5,700,000 for transportation.

France - donated 104 tents, 100 mattresses and sanitation kits and other supplies worth \$3,513,512.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated a total of \$12,867,241 including 4.5 MT of food, 40-50 evacuation flights, 55 tents, and 2 ambulances.

Hungary - airlifted medical supplies.

Iceland - donated \$2,500,000 for relief and rehabilitation.

India - provided food, vaccines, and cash worth \$578,069.

Ireland - gave \$567,009 through the ICRC and Irish NGOs.

Italy - provided 40 MT of supplies including blankets, water tanks, garbage containers, tarpaulins, tools, and kitchen utensils and also donated food, all worth \$5,988,693.

Japan - gave \$24,700,000 through IOM, UNDRO, and ICRC.

Luxembourg - donated \$1,330,000 for Egyptian repatriation and for humanitarian assistance in Jordan, Turkey and Bangladesh.

Netherlands - donated \$3,000,000 for relief and repatriation through the EC, the ICRC, UNICEF, and MSF.

New Zealand - paid for 3 flights on Hercules Aircraft valued at \$162,500.

Norway - provided \$22,600,000 for relief flights through IOM, LWF, and ICRC.

Portugal - sent a transport ship, a C-130, a frigate and a medical team.

Saudi Arabia - gave over \$75,000,000 for Egyptian repatriation.

Singapore - donated \$184,643 for material, supplies, and repatriation.

Spain - paid \$4,821,874 for repatriation flights, tents, medicines, and food.

Sweden - contributed \$17,500,000 for relief and repatriation efforts.

Switzerland - donated over \$11,500,000 worth of food, tents, tarpaulins, water and communications equipment as well as repatriation assistance.

United Kingdom - donated \$10,000,000 for relief flights, 25,000 blankets and antibiotics.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

The National Red Cross societies of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland all made in-kind contributions. Other national societies contributed the following amounts:

Australia - \$3567  
Canada - \$7933  
Finland - \$60,333  
Italy - \$18,333  
Japan - \$24,373  
United Kingdom - \$42,000

MSF/Netherlands - donated \$407,408 for food aid, and medical and sanitation assistance.

Oxfam - donated blankets, shelter units, and water equipment worth \$457,175.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$307,500,250</b>
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# LEBANON - Civil Strife

**Date:** Fighting began Jan. 31, 1990

**Location:** Christian enclave in East Beirut and coastal regions northeast of Beirut

**No. Dead:** Over 1,500

**No. Affected:** 1,500,000 affected by loss of vital services; about 132,000 displaced to other parts of the country; 44,000 displaced in the conflict zone; 100,000 fled the country; 3,500 injured

**Total USG Assistance:** \$28,732,506

## The Disaster

Some of the most destructive fighting in Lebanon's 15-year civil war began on Jan. 31, 1990, as rival Christian forces took up arms against each other. For four months, General Michel Aoun's 15,000 Army regulars battled Samir Geagea's 10,000-man strong Lebanese Forces militia for control of the Christian enclave in East Beirut and coastal towns to the north. The warring began when Geagea rejected Aoun's demand that the militia be disbanded and cease to be an independent military force in the Christian camp. In the factional struggle that has characterized Lebanese politics since 1975, numerous denominational and political militias have ruled rival bits of turf throughout the country.

Observers believed that the outcome of the conflict would have implications for the Arab-backed peace plan that Aoun was obstructing. Mr. Geagea recognized the government of President Elias Hrawi which was installed in 1989 under the terms of an Arab League-brokered peace accord. General Aoun, who headed a disputed Christian Cabinet in East Beirut, refused to recognize the legitimacy of the new government and opposed the peace plan on the grounds that it did not provide for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. General Aoun led a six-month battle in 1989 to try to expel Syrian forces.

In the more than four months of savage fighting between the two Christian forces, over 1,500 people were killed and 3,500 were wounded. Thousands of residents of East Beirut and the coastal towns in the

Christian heartland northeast of Beirut were affected by the fierce clashes. Many fled the scene of the fighting or took refuge in underground shelters as their neighborhoods were assaulted by tanks, artillery, and rocket fire. As of the end of June, an estimated 100,000 had left the country during the new round of fighting; over 132,000 were displaced in other regions of the country, including Muslim West Beirut; and 44,000 were displaced within the conflict area because of the creation of new demarcation lines.

The shelling damaged or destroyed some 25,000 housing units, as well as many commercial establishments, hospitals, schools, and roads. Power, water, and communications were knocked out, directly affecting 1.5 million residents. Schools were closed in the conflict zone, and hospitals were limited to the treatment of emergency cases. Many hospitals took direct hits in the indiscriminate shelling and all lacked adequate food, medicine, and essential supplies. Environmental health conditions deteriorated with the accumulation of garbage and the proliferation of insects and rodents. Damage to property and infrastructure was estimated at over \$500 million; however, the further damage to an already devastated economic resource base could not be fully measured.

Attempts at mediation and numerous truces failed during the four-month period, with both sides taking advantage of any lull in hostilities to resupply with ammunition and plan new offenses. Finally, on May 27, with the crisis still unresolved, the two military leaders agreed to a cease-fire sponsored by the Vatican. Sporadic outbreaks of fighting continued, however, into the summer.

## Action Taken by the Government of Lebanon (GOL) and Non-Governmental Organizations

As the GOL coordination/implementation agency responsible for relief activities, the High Relief Committee (HRC) stepped up operations when the new violence broke out. Relief supplies and water trucks were sent to East Beirut from the predominantly Muslim West Beirut under Red Cross escort. In mid-June, and in close cooperation with NGOs, the HRC and U.N. organizations identified needs by sector and prepared a report. Despite dangerous operating conditions, NGOs remained



active, carrying out the bulk of the humanitarian assistance programs. Informal coordination among the principal NGOs in the field was carried out by Caritas in the conflict area and by SCF outside the war zone. Caritas distributed \$5,187,315 worth of food, medical, educational, and in-kind assistance in addition to regular programs from February to April 1990. The Lebanese Red Cross, supported by the ICRC, assisted the victims of the conflict while carrying out its regular activities. The Hariri Foundation donated \$471,698 for emergency relief. NGOs cooperated with GOL ministries to organize a clean-up and insect and rodent control campaign.

#### Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

The U.S. Embassy staff was evacuated from Lebanon as the fighting in the area of the U.S. Mission in East Beirut escalated. On Feb. 13, U.S. Ambassador John T. McCarty determined from Washington, D.C., that the new outbreak of violence in Lebanon was of a magnitude to require USG humanitarian assistance. Concurring with the Ambassador's recommendation, OFDA contributed \$250,000 to SCF/US to provide emergency assistance to medical establishments and to help 10,000 displaced, needy families around East Beirut. In addition, OFDA released 334 bales of wool blankets (10,020 blankets) from its stockpile in Leghorn, Italy, to ICRC to be distributed to homeless and displaced families. The replacement value of the blankets was \$51,306. ICRC was responsible for transporting and distributing the blankets. In May, OFDA provided a grant for \$150,000 to CRS to support the local purchase of medicine and medical supplies and to repair and replace generators for private hospitals.

Other USG assistance to Lebanon in FY 1990, for ongoing emergency needs, included the following:

\$7,440,000 in ESF (Economic Support Funds) and DA (Development Assistance) funds: SCF (\$2,100,000); CRS (\$1,400,000); YMCA/USA (\$1,000,000); World Rehabilitation Fund (\$500,000); Lebanese Red Cross (\$1,000,000); American University in Beirut (AUB) (\$750,000); Beirut University College (BUC) (\$500,000); and Small Value Procurement (direct grants to indigenous organizations) (\$190,000).

\$4,350,000 in ASHA (American Schools and Hospitals Abroad) funds and DA funds: AUB (\$3,850,000); BUC (\$225,000); and International College of Beirut (\$275,000).

\$16,491,200 in P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace assistance (commodity value of \$10,705,800 for 10,206 MT of rice, 5,103 MT of lentils, 1,701 MT of beans, and 5,670 MT of vegoil, and ocean freight and internal transport costs of \$5,785,400).

Total OFDA .....	\$451,306
Total FFP.....	\$16,491,200
Total Other USG.....	\$11,790,000

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$28,732,506</b>
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#### Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

CRS - used \$150,000 from its own resources to assist displaced families in the conflict zone and families who had left their homes for safer regions. Additionally, CRS implemented grants from A.I.D. to provide relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance and administered an OFDA grant to provide assistance to private, non-profit hospitals.

SCF/US - as the PVO sponsor of P.L. 480 Title II food, delivered USG-donated emergency rations to 185,000 families. SCF also administered grants from A.I.D. to assist medical facilities and needy, displaced families. Between Feb. 1 and June 30, SCF teams provided immediate assistance to 20,083 families with food and other relief items, supplied 41 hospitals with infusions and medicine, implemented 6 water and sanitation projects in isolated areas, distributed relief supplies to 17,200 families, and supported hospitals and health centers, such as American University Hospital which provided services to the displaced.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>
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## **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

### **International Organizations**

EC - contributed \$1,506,024 for medicine and medical supplies through MSF (Belgium), Medecins du Monde (France), and Secours Populaire (France); \$653,799 for repair of the Beirut water system through UNDRO; \$473,850 for the procurement and installation of batteries for telephones at the Lebanese PTT; and \$847,000 worth of household supplies, distributed among 73,474 beneficiaries. EC, in cooperation with WFP and HRC, also provided rations for 50,000 families at a cost of \$5,500,000 and worked through NGOs to supply food to social welfare and community institutions at a cost of \$2,500,000.

ICRC and LRCS - issued appeals in 1990 to continue support of the Lebanese Red Cross. The ICRC carried out its traditional mandate to protect prisoners and civilians, trace missing persons, and provide medical and relief assistance. ICRC delegates distributed relief items in the heavily damaged areas of Ain-El-Remmaneh, Burn-El-Chebak, and Ashrafieh and delivered emergency supplies to hospitals.

U.N. agencies (UNDRO and UNICEF) - expanded their ongoing programs of food distribution and medical assistance and worked with the HRC to draw up a list of unmet needs.

UNRWA (U.N. Relief and Works Agency) - besides carrying out its relief and reconstruction mandate with refugees and Palestinians, gave assistance to needy families in Dbayeh affected by the inter-Christian conflict. UNRWA provided food and \$10,000 to the camp committee to purchase emergency supplies for affected Palestinians and Lebanese families.

### **Governments**

Denmark - gave \$307,692 to ICRC and LRCS for emergency programs.

France - donated \$1,054,482 for urgent medical assistance and helped with the medical evacuation of the wounded.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - contributed \$299,401 through German Caritas and other NGOs for medicine.

Italy - provided medicine and food to the HRC and evacuated 57 war wounded. Italy also donated 2 ambulances, a pesticide sprayer, and 3 garbage collection trucks.

Kuwait - donated generators for hospitals and food and medicine valued at \$5,000,000.

Libya - gave \$4,000,000 to Beirut Municipality for rehabilitation and payment of salaries.

United Kingdom - donated 39 MT of medical supplies, blankets, and food to the HRC, valued at \$243,478.

### **Non-Governmental Organizations**

A Canadian NGO donated clothing to the HRC worth \$91,667.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,487,393</b>
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# PHILIPPINES - Earthquake

**Date:** July 16, 1990

**Location:** Central Luzon, especially Regions I and III; the provinces of Benguet, Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and La Union; and the cities of Baguio, Dagupan, Cabanatuan, and the National Capital Area

**No. Dead:** 1,660 confirmed as of Aug. 10; 752 missing

**No. Affected:** 1,590,000 (238,087 families); 134,791 (27,063 families) homeless; at least 3,516 injured

**Total USG Assistance:** \$33,220,004

## The Disaster

The most damaging earthquake to hit the Philippines in more than a decade rocked central Luzon at about 4:30 p.m. local time on July 16, 1990. The 7.7 magnitude temblor was caused by a major rupture in the Philippine and Digdig faults, extending some 100 km. along the northern edge of the Central Plains and into the Central Cordillera. Philippine seismologists recorded two separate events, about two minutes apart. The epicenter of the first was near Cabanatuan City, the capital of Nueva Ecija Province; the second was centered about 30 km. east of the city of Baguio, a popular resort in the Central Cordillera. Some 630 aftershocks, one registering 6.3 on the Richter scale, jolted the area in the days following the quake. The continuing shocks and heavy monsoonal rains hampered rescue efforts.

The quake caused extensive damage throughout the central region of Luzon, especially to infrastructure. The effect was devastating in Baguio where 22 major buildings, most of them hotels, partially or totally collapsed. Hundreds of victims were trapped in the crumpled buildings, including participants of a USAID-sponsored conference at the Nevada Hotel. One corner of the two main towers of the Hyatt Terraces Hotel collapsed, and the rest of the tower folded like an accordion. The front section of the inner atrium also caved in. The quake ruptured the Nevada Hotel, separating the newer portion of the five-story structure from the older section. Five

concrete-frame buildings collapsed in the Export Processing Zone, one of which caught fire the day after the earthquake, killing at least 60 trapped workers. Fifty people were confirmed dead in the collapse of two floors of a 10-story University of Baguio building, and at least five died in a damaged St. Louis University building. Hospitals in Baguio overflowed with casualties, and doctors worked in parking lots, without any shelter, until the structures were determined to be safe. Although housing losses in Baguio were relatively minor, many people were afraid to return to their homes and sought shelter from the aftershocks and intermittent rain showers.



**A collapsed and burned out building at the Export Processing Center was the scene of the greatest loss of life in Baguio**

Photo by Dr. Frederick Krimgold, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

In Cabanatuan, the greatest loss of life was from the collapse of a six-story private school building. At least 53 students died and 179 were pulled alive from the rubble. There were also reports of deaths and injuries in San Jose and other towns in Nueva Ecija Province. An estimated 90% of the buildings in the central district of Dagupan in Pangasinan Province sank one or two meters below street level because of soil liquefaction and foundation failure. Dozens of buildings were tilted after the quake. The town of Agoo in La Union Province suffered severe damage as well. Numerous public buildings and private dwellings were destroyed, and the Agoo bridge collapsed.

Soil failure and landslides accounted for much of the very extensive damage to highways and bridges. The Naguilian and Kennon roads and the Marcos and MacArthur highways were all damaged by the quake or blocked by landslides, cutting off road access to Baguio for several days. The city's isolation was made more complete by the temporary closure of the airport. Large fissures in the runway prevented fixed-wing aircraft from landing. Helicopter landings at the airport and on the fairways of the golf course at Camp John Hay provided the only means of outside access to the stricken city in the first few days after the quake. Landslides and roadbed failures stranded thousands of people along Kennon road leading out of Baguio. Landslides also blocked a 46-km. stretch of Dalton Pass, which forms part of the Santa Fe Trail, a critical road link between Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya provinces. Over 100 people were killed by the landslides along the Santa Fe road, and 43 bus passengers and 83 residents died in the town of Cayapa when landslides covered a road in Nueva Vizcaya.

Damage to bridges created the main disruption in transportation links in the Central Plains. Numerous bridges collapsed or were rendered unsafe in Pangasinan, La Union, Tarlac, Ilocos Sur, Nueva Ecija, and Nueva Vizcaya provinces. Collapse of the Carmen bridge across the Agno River, separating Rosales from Villasis, closed the MacArthur highway, the main north-south artery through the Central Plains. The Magsaysay bridge in Pangasinan lost three of its 13 spans.

Other infrastructure was also affected. All three piers in the port of San Fernando were severely damaged, forcing the port to close down operations. Communications, power, and water systems were knocked out in the affected areas, causing widespread disruption of vital services. Damage to these sectors was comparatively light, however.

The temblor was strongly felt in Manila, causing at least 34 deaths in Metro Manila and numerous injuries. A number of commercial buildings and private homes suffered cracks or were otherwise damaged. The city escaped major devastation, however, and there was no interruption in national government operations.

The earthquake killed at least 1,660 people and injured more than 3,500 others. A total of 29 participants in the USAID conference at the Nevada Hotel, including one American consultant and four Filipino nationals employed by USAID, were listed among the dead. Estimates of the cost of reconstruction ranged from \$361 million (Asian Development Bank's estimate, which excluded the damage to private housing and some roads) to \$920 million (estimate of the GOP's Coordinating Council of the Philippine Assistance Program).

#### **Action Taken by the Government of the Philippines and Non-Governmental Organizations**

The national response was coordinated by the Department of Defense under Secretary Fidel Ramos and eventually involved most branches of the government as well as numerous private organizations and individuals. President Corazon Aquino visited Cabanatuan on July 17 and Baguio on July 18 and declared a state of emergency throughout central Luzon to allow swift relief and rehabilitation operations. She promised 10,000 pesos (\$450) per family for funeral expenses for those who had died in the earthquake. Schools were closed across Luzon until the buildings could be checked for structural damage.

The National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), through local DCCs, monitored ongoing search, rescue, and relief operations. Secretary Ramos and the chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) mobilized several AFP units for rescue and relief activities, including four teams from the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) in Baguio. The Philippine Air Force was directed to fly missions into the stricken areas to transport medicine and food and to assist with the evacuation of survivors.

Cadets from the PMA were active in the search and rescue effort in Baguio, as were rescue units from the Benguet mine. Many of the rescuers, however, were private citizens organized by local civic groups. Armed only with light equipment such as hammers, chisels, and jacks, the teams worked round the clock under extremely difficult conditions to pull survivors from the rubble. Local teams were joined by search

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and rescue teams from the U.S. military bases and from OFDA and other countries. Long after hope had faded that any victims could be found alive in the Hyatt hotel in Baguio, local teams pulled out two survivors 11 days after the quake and another survivor 14 days after the disaster.

The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) were the lead agencies in providing relief assistance. The PNRC dispatched teams to the affected areas to assist the local chapters. Pre-positioned supplies of food, medicine, and blood were released for use in the disaster area and relief items were procured locally. First aid workers assisted in rescue operations and treated nearly 18,000 victims for various injuries and illnesses. Mass feedings were carried out by the PNRC in evacuation centers, and dry rations were distributed to people in their makeshift homes. In all, the PNRC provided emergency assistance to 215,744 families (1,191,905 people). In addition, the PNRC carried out a rehabilitation program, providing shelter assistance to 1,600 families and food-for-work and livelihood projects for over 1,000 people. The total value of the PNRC operations was over \$1.6 million. The DSWD set up community kitchens for mass feeding of victims, manned jointly by volunteers and NGOs.

The Department of Health (DOH) coordinated the medical response to the disaster. The Secretary of Health traveled to affected areas to assess priority needs for health assistance, and an undersecretary remained in Baguio to provide high-level support. DOH activities included physical and epidemiological assessments; the provision of personnel, equipment, and supplies; and the airlifting of the severely injured to Manila hospitals. The DOH sent teams of architects and engineers to initiate repairs of damaged hospitals and to construct makeshift structures to temporarily house patients.

Seismologists from the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) monitored reports of ground fissures, liquefaction, sand boils, and other phenomena associated with the earthquake. PHIVOLCS geoscientists worked with a USGS team to conduct an in-depth study of the earthquake's characteristics.

The restoration of vital transportation links was a matter of urgent importance. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) in Baguio, La Union, and other affected areas mobilized reaction teams, and DPWH personnel worked round the clock to clear and repair roads. The National Confederation of Contractors Association of the Philippines (NACCAP) made available 15 bulldozers and other heavy equipment to augment the resources of the DPWH.

Other government and private agencies responded generously to the needs of the earthquake victims. The Department of Transportation and Communications organized a food caravan, in conjunction with the Rotary Club of Metro Manila, to transport food and medical supplies to emergency centers in Dagupan and Agoo. Philippine banks set up a fund to enable business establishments to borrow money to continue operations, and the Social Security System and Government Service Insurance System established funds for the reconstruction of private homes. The Department of Labor and Employment distributed relief goods to families affected by the quake. Officials and staff members of the Department of Foreign Affairs, led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, launched a fund-raising campaign by making personal donations through voluntary salary deductions. Newspaper and television stations embarked on fund-raising drives for the quake victims, as did the University of the Philippines and the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines. The National Council of Churches of the Philippines (NCCP) coordinated relief work among member churches. As of July 30, the NCCP had served 10,000 people in affected cities through church-based community centers.

The following donations were also reported:

- The Quezon City government raised 1 million pesos (Approximately \$43,478) to kick off a fund-raising campaign.
- More than 1,500 state, city, and provincial prosecutors contributed funds for the quake victims.
- Executives of three telecommunications organizations – PHILCOMSAT, Globe Mackay, and

AT&T – lent equipment and waived commercial charges for rescue-related communications.

- Bank of the Philippine Islands donated \$86,956 through the Bankers Association of the Philippines and the Catholic Bishops' Conference.

- The *Manila Bulletin* Publishing Corporation's fund raised over \$873,913.

- The Philippine Association of Flour Millers donated \$4,347 to the PNRC.

- ALA Industries offered free structural inspection services to the GOP and private building owners affected by the quake.

- Del Monte Philippines, Inc., donated \$50,000 for food and medical supplies procured by the Philippine Medical Association.

- The UCPB Foundation, the civic arm of the United Coconut Planters Bank, sent a team to quake-stricken areas, carrying relief supplies.

- The Philippine Banking Corporation donated \$43,428 through the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry and another \$43,428 to the National Disaster Coordinating Council.

- The Philippine Consulate General in Kobe, Japan, collected \$11,480.

A special presidential task force was appointed to expedite the selection and implementation of rehabilitation/reconstruction projects considered of national importance. Phase I, the rehabilitation phase, was expected to take up to two years and involve the repair and refurbishing of critical irrigation, transport, and communications infrastructure, as well as schools, hospitals, and housing. Phase II, the reconstruction phase, would overlap with Phase I and focus on the reconstruction of infrastructure that could not be repaired. The reconstruction phase was expected to take three to five years. A Calamity Fund of \$23.6 million was used as the initial capitalization of a reconstruction fund established by President Aquino on July 3. The Philippine Congress on Aug. 8

appropriated 10 billion pesos (about \$400 million) to begin the task of recovery.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt contacted President Aquino soon after the earthquake struck on July 16 to offer assistance, and he established channels of coordination with GOP disaster officials and the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. He issued a disaster declaration the same day to make \$25,000 available from his disaster assistance authority. The check was presented to the Philippine Red Cross. The Embassy set up a crisis management center in Manila, and an Embassy team was dispatched to Baguio to assess damage and evaluate relief requirements. The team in Baguio helped locate Americans and arranged for the evacuation of the injured and other survivors. On July 17, military personnel from Clark Air Force Base accompanied Ambassador Platt and the USAID Mission Disaster Relief Officer on an assessment trip around Baguio. Ambassador Platt visited San Fernando on July 19 to observe staging operations at Wallace Air Station and he overflew Agoo and Dagupan on July 20.

The assistance provided by the U.S. military was both prompt and extensive. Camp John Hay, located in Baguio and largely undamaged by the quake, became the focal point for disaster relief efforts in the city. An ambulance and three medics from the camp were immediately committed to the relief effort. Clark AFB dispatched a 17-member medical team to Baguio, half of the team assisting at the Baguio medical center and the other half at the Hyatt hotel. Three helicopters from Clark delivered medical supplies and communications equipment to Baguio and carried casualties to the base on the return trip. A medical team and a civil engineering team were also deployed from Clark to Cabanatuan. The engineers were equipped with cutting torches, jacks, and a front-end loader. Additional Air Force civil engineers were tasked for specific needs in Baguio and Cabanatuan, and Air Force tactical hospitals were provided for the two cities. Approximately 250 Air Force personnel, including medics, civil engineers, claims representatives, power production technicians, communicators, and disaster preparedness experts

were deployed to Camp John Hay, Wallace, and Cabanatuan during the emergency phase.

Three Seabee (C-B) naval construction teams, each comprising 50 civil engineers equipped with cutting torches and jacks, were sent to Cabanatuan. A team of 27 medical technicians and 4 surgeons was also sent from Subic Naval Base to Cabanatuan, along with a 54-bed deployable hospital. Helicopters from Subic were used to deliver 800 - 1,000 lbs. of medical supplies and containers of shelter material, clothing, and other relief items to the affected areas.

Joint U.S.-GOP rescue and relief operations were staged from Wallace AFB in San Fernando. Military aircraft were used in evacuating people from stricken areas and in shuttling teams and equipment from other countries. U.S. C-130s were used primarily to transport food, medicine, and generators into Baguio; U.S. helicopters engaged in aerial reconnaissance over the Baguio-Nueva Vizcaya area, focusing on locating people trapped in isolated villages and air-dropping relief supplies. A U.S. marine observation plane crashed on July 20, killing one person. Besides providing rescue and medical assistance, the military committed communications resources to the relief effort, and military engineers helped to repair the Baguio airport runway and restore water systems and electrical service.

The total value of medical supplies provided by the U.S. military was over \$201,000. In addition, approximately 50,000 lbs. of food, fuel, and rescue equipment were dispatched from Clark, and 20,000 lbs. of supplies were received from Anderson AFB in Guam. Three generators were among the major pieces of equipment provided. Two were used for medical support in Baguio and one was used to restore water systems in Baguio. Some 250 units of blood were donated from Clark and 400 units from other Pacific air bases. The total value of the relief assistance provided by the U.S. military was estimated at \$2,450,123.

The U.S. Navy's Project Handclasp accepted donations for distribution to Philippine earthquake victims. These materials were distributed directly to needy individuals by U.S. Navy ashore and afloat commands.

A.I.D.'s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) dispatched a 24-person Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART), led by OFDA's Deputy Director, Dayton Maxwell. The team departed July 16 at 8:00 p.m. from Andrew's AFB and arrived in the Philippines at 11:00 a.m. local time on July 18 (July 17, 10:00 p.m. EDT). The team immediately flew to Camp John Hay, their operations base. The DART included a 16-member search and rescue team, four medical personnel, a Consular Affairs representative, a communications expert, a technical specialist for evaluating structures, a planning/logistics coordinator, four search dogs, and 16,000 lbs. of search and rescue support equipment and other supplies. Working with Philippine teams at the Nevada hotel, the team pulled one survivor from the rubble and assisted in the extrication of five more survivors. The DART also provided technical advice to local rescuers and helped in hazard/risk analyses. On July 20, the team traveled to Agoo to assess the damage there. All members of the team had returned to the United States by July 24.



**U.S. DART boards an Air Force C-141 for the flight to the Philippines**

Photo courtesy of Metro Dade Fire and Rescue Department

OFDA also sent a planeload of supplies from its stockpile in Guam, including 500 hard hats, 700 pairs of work gloves, 5,000 face masks, 98 tents, 102 rolls of plastic sheeting (a total of 265,200 sq. ft.), 3,090 blankets, and four earthquake rubble removal support kits for rescue workers. The supplies were transported from Clark AFB to the affected area by C-130 aircraft and helicopters.

In anticipation of the need for longer-term USG assistance, OFDA sent Paul Bell, one of OFDA's regional advisors, to work with USAID/Manila in planning rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. Mr. Bell recommended that A.I.D. concentrate on long-term reconstruction, with emphasis given to repair of roads, small bridges, and schools. He further recommended that earthquake mitigation techniques be employed in reconstruction activities.

A five-person scientific team from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) arrived in Manila on July 26 to assist Philippine officials in investigating the earthquake and monitoring aftershocks and landslides. OFDA agreed to reimburse USGS for the expenses of the team.

USAID/Manila approved the draw-down of P.L. 480 Title II food stocks from regular programs for emergency feeding. The commodities were valued at \$255,476.

USAID/Manila supported reconstruction activities through its Regional Development Fund project, using prior-year obligations to commit \$20 million in FY 1990 to an Earthquake Reconstruction Program. Most of the A.I.D. assistance under the Earthquake Disaster Reconstruction Program (72%) was targeted for replacing classrooms at public schools. The remainder of the assistance went to road rehabilitation (13%), replacement of bridges (9%), and rebuilding and rehabilitation of public markets (6%).

A further USG contribution to earthquake reconstruction was the provision of DOD heavy equipment, authorized in September 1990. Presidential authority (Section 506 a) allows the draw-down of articles and services from DOD stocks for disaster relief and rehabilitation. DOD shipped road graders, trucks, bulldozers, and other construction equipment to the Philippines. The authorization amount was for \$10 million.

#### **Summary of USG Assistance FY 1990**

Ambassador's authority .....\$25,000  
DOD airlift of DART team..... \$225,000  
DOD airlift of stockpile commodities..... \$100,000

Return airfare of DART technical expert .....\$1,635  
Travel expenses of Paul Bell ..... \$3,530  
Reimbursement for travel of USGS team .....\$23,140  
Reimbursement for expenses of Fairfax County Fire Department (DART team) ..... \$13,086  
Purchase of medicine for medical component of DART team .....\$903  
Local procurement of 70 water jugs .....\$101  
Replacement to stockpile of 700 pairs of gloves, 32 individual support kits, 4 intermediate support kits, 5,000 face masks, and 500 hard hats .....\$18,428  
Replacement to stockpile of 102 rolls of plastic sheeting (cost and freight) .....\$30,988  
Replacement to stockpile of 3,150 blankets..... \$12,758  
Value of 98 tents (stockpile item not to be replaced; in-kind donation) .....\$41,136  
Value of P.L. 480 Title II food ..... \$255,476  
Value of DOD assistance (bases in the Philippines).....\$2,450,123  
USAID/Manila support for Earthquake Reconstruction Program..... \$20,000,000  
Value of DOD heavy reconstruction equipment ..... \$10,000,000  
*Total OFDA assistance .....\$495,705*  
*Total FFP assistance.....\$255,476*  
*Total Other USG assistance.....\$32,450,123*  
  
*Total FY 1990 assistance .....\$33,201,304*



Cost of shipping replacement items to stockpile .....	\$18,700
<i>Total OFDA assistance .....</i>	<i>\$18,700</i>
<i>Total FY 1991 assistance .....</i>	<i>\$18,700</i>



**U.S. team frees earthquake victim from his entrapment in the Hotel Nevada in Bagulo**

Photo courtesy of Metro Dade Fire and Rescue Department

donated funds through CWS (\$5,000 presumably included in the CWS total above).

SCF/US - issued an appeal and transferred the \$60,000 raised to its Philippines office. A portion of the fund went to the PNRC for immediate needs.

Seattle, Washington (King County) - dispatched a 21-person search and rescue team.

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee - provided funds to a Philippine NGO.

World Relief - worked through PHILRADS (Philippine Relief and Development Services) to assist 6,000 families in the affected areas.

WVRD - sent \$45,415 for relief to the World Vision office in the Philippines and dispatched 2 teams to conduct a survey and coordinate relief.

The following U.S. private agencies also accepted donations to respond to the emergency:

American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee  
American Jewish World Service  
B'nai B'rith  
Goodwill Industries  
Grassroots International  
International Medical Services for Health  
Interchurch Medical Assistance  
Project Handclasp  
Salvation Army World Service Office  
U.S. Committee for UNICEF  
World Concern

**TOTAL** **\$4,818,083**

#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

##### International Organizations

EC - contributed \$247,000 through LRCS.

LRCS - launched an appeal for CHF 901,000 (about \$605,000).

UNDP - provided a \$50,000 grant and 5,000 nutripacks during the emergency phase and planned to fund a special reconstruction program to be developed by the GOP.

UNDRO - granted \$30,000 for the local purchase of relief supplies.

UNESCO - donated \$50,000.

UNICEF - gave \$100,000 and medical supplies, valued at \$325,000.

WFP - contributed food items valued at \$50,000 and planned to provide an additional \$381,000 worth of commodities for food-for-work programs in landslide-affected areas.

WHO - furnished medical supplies worth \$55,000.

##### Governments

Australia - donated \$200,000 and sent shelter materials worth \$47,826. The national airline Qantas delivered the supplies free of charge.

Bangladesh - provided 9.7 MT of relief goods, blankets, nets, and tents.

Canada - gave \$83,960 to the LRCS appeal and \$125,945 to a Philippine NGO. The province of Ontario also donated \$83,960 to the LRCS appeal.

China, Rep. - gave \$200,000.

Denmark - provided \$40,000 through ICRC and \$500,000 for a study of the impact of the disaster on the potable water supply infrastructure.

France - sent an 8-person search and rescue team and donated \$186,000 for the local purchase of medical products and the air shipment of 29 tents.

Foreign Diplomatic Corps in the Philippines - pledged \$10,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated 130 lbs. of blood plasma and relief supplies worth \$301,000 and provided 4 Bolkow helicopters for airlifting heavy earthmoving equipment. Lufthansa airlifted FRG-donated relief supplies free of charge.

Guam - sent clothing and other donations from the people of Guam.

India - shipped medical supplies valued at \$32,608.

Indonesia - sent a plane load of medicine, blankets, and food items.

Italy - donated 607 cartons of noodles.

Japan - sent a 26-person search and rescue team and doctors and nurses at a cost of \$280,000, and provided a cash grant of \$300,000. Japan Air Lines sent 750 blankets. Japan also announced a \$34,000,000 structural support grant.

Korea, Rep. - donated \$50,000.



**Search and rescue operations by the Japanese team at the Hyatt Hotel in Baguio**

*Photo by Dr. Frederick Krimgold, Virginia Polytechnic Institute*

Netherlands - provided medical equipment, food, and shelter supplies, all valued at \$266,000.

New Zealand - gave \$30,000.

Saudi Arabia - sent 20 tons of dates.

Singapore - sent 3 plane loads of medical supplies.

Spain - donated relief supplies, valued at \$80,000, through the Spanish Red Cross.

Sweden - contributed \$40,000 through LRCS.

Switzerland - dispatched an assessment team and sent tents, blankets, and medicine, all at a cost of \$355,000.

Thailand - sent blankets and 500 MT of rice worth \$95,000.

United Kingdom - sent a 16-member search and rescue team from the International Rescue Corps and provided \$52,000 worth of medicine to the Philippine Rotary Club.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

Caritas (Austria, France, Germany, Fed. Rep., Italy, the Netherlands, and United Kingdom) contributed \$146,545.

International Rescue Corps (U.K.) - sent a rescue team July 18.

International Islamic Relief Organization - sent 38 MT of food.

Japanese Socialist Party - presented \$6,753 to the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo.

Krupp Co. (Germany, Fed. Rep.) - coordinated the transportation of German-made hydraulic life-saving equipment for the rescue effort.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from the following countries had donated \$162,200 as of July 24: Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. *(To avoid double counting, this total does not include the American Red Cross contribution, found under "Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies.")*

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$38,962,797</b>
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# PHILIPPINES - Typhoon

**Date:** Oct. 9, 1989

**Location:** Southern Luzon, especially  
Metro Manila and Southern Tagalog

**No. Dead:** 59

**No. Affected:** 660,000

**Total USG Assistance:** \$60,000

## The Disaster

Typhoon Dan ("Saling"), one in a series of killer typhoons to hit the Philippines during September and October 1989, made landfall in Sorsogon Province in the Bicol Region on Oct. 9. The typhoon swept across Camarines Sur, the southern Luzon provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, and part of Quezon and hit Metro Manila full force on Oct. 10. At least 59 people were killed in the floods, landslides, and collapse of buildings that followed Typhoon Dan.

The storm disrupted electric power and the water supply in Metro Manila and forced thousands of people to flee their flooded homes. Especially hard hit were the Manila squatter community of Tondo and the province of Laguna. In the Laguna Bay area, 57,000 residents were displaced and temporarily housed in evacuation centers.

The government's casualty/damage figures for Region IV (Southern Tagalog), as of Oct. 23, were 100,395 families affected (approximately 660,000 people), 22,975 houses destroyed, and 59,768 houses damaged; total damage to agriculture, infrastructure, public and private property was estimated at \$17 million.

## Action Taken by the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and Non-Governmental Organizations

On Oct. 12, President Corazon Aquino declared that regions III, IV, and V, and the National Capital Region were calamity areas as a result of Typhoon Dan. Relief and rescue operations were carried out by the Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Department of Social Welfare and Development, national and regional disaster coordinating councils, and the

Philippine National Red Cross. Donations from NGOs and private citizens were also distributed to the typhoon victims.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt issued a disaster declaration on Oct. 12 and donated \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority to the Philippine NGO, XVD Foundation, for immediate relief to typhoon victims in Tondo. The funds were used for medicine and other emergency items.

Following a USAID/Manila damage assessment in Laguna, the Mission requested that OFDA provide an additional \$25,000 to assist the affected residents of that hard-hit province. An OFDA grant for that amount was presented to the Philippine NGO, Foundation for Educational Evolution and Development (FEED), on Oct. 31 and used to assist 2,082 families (over 12,500 people).

U.S. naval personnel at Subic Bay provided about \$10,000 to assist typhoon victims in locations near the base.

Total OFDA .....	\$50,000
Total Other USG .....	\$10,000

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$60,000</b>
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## Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

CWS - appealed for \$20,000 for relief and rehabilitation in the Philippines following the several severe typhoons that hit the country. CWS sent a \$5,000 grant from the Executive Director's Emergency Fund.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$5,000</b>
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## Assistance Provided by the International Community

WCC - transferred \$30,000 to the Philippine National Council of Churches.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>
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# SOUTH PACIFIC - Cyclone

**Date:** Feb. 1 - 7, 1990

**Location:** Several countries in the South Pacific, including Western Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu

**No. Dead:** 8 in Western Samoa; 1 in Tonga

**No. Affected:** 80,000 in Western Samoa, including 20,000 to 25,000 homeless; 90 homeless in Tonga; and 300 homeless in Tuvalu

**Total USG Assistance:** \$994,606

## The Disaster

Cyclone Ofa swept through the South Pacific in early February, wreaking havoc in several island countries. After causing damage to Tuvalu, the storm battered Western Samoa, American Samoa, Tonga, Niue, Tokelau, and Wallis and Futuna, and sideswiped the outer Lau islands of Fiji.

**Western Samoa**, one of the hardest-hit island groups, was lashed with winds gusting to 140 knots on Feb. 2-3. Storm surges combined with high tides flooded and severely damaged coastal areas of the two main islands of Upolu and Savaii. Houses and other structures were flattened or badly damaged, and many roads were eroded or blocked by power lines and fallen trees. Over 50% of the country's schools sustained roof loss or other damage, and a hospital and two smaller clinics on Savaii were destroyed. The government of Western Samoa identified 11 critically affected villages: Upolu - Salimu, Musumusu, and Tiavea-Tai; Savaii - Tafua-Tai, Safotu, Avao, Faga, Saipipi, Pu'apua'a, Manase, and Guatavi. The devastation was enormous on the north and west coasts of Savaii where some of the villages were 80% damaged. Much of the north coast road in Savaii was destroyed, and high seas undermined large areas of the northeast coast road in Upolu. About 80,000 people in Western Samoa were seriously affected by the cyclone, an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 of whom were left homeless (10,000 to 15,000 in Savaii and 10,000 in Upolu).

The port infrastructure of Apia sustained heavy damage, with the harbor rendered unsafe for large vessels in the immediate aftermath of the storm. The country's two main inter-island ferries were beached or damaged, and the refuel buoys and underwater pipeline were disabled. One of the ferries, Lady Samoa II, was refloated on Feb. 13 and sent to American Samoa for repairs.



**Cyclone Ofa's powerful winds flattened houses and knocked down trees on the island of Savaii in Western Samoa**

Photos by SSgt. James M. Bowman, CINCPAC Joint Task Force

The storm cut off power and water supplies to much of the country and disrupted telecommunications. Communication links between Upolu and Savaii were down for several days, greatly hampering a damage assessment on Savaii; however, international service was quickly restored. Power plants were substantially damaged, and primary and secondary lines were knocked down by the strong winds and fallen trees. Although power was restored to Apia proper within days of the cyclone, surrounding areas remained

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without power at the end of February. Piped water was also still unavailable in Apia at the end of the month. The Faleolo international airport remained operational throughout the emergency as did the airstrip at Fagoli; however, the airstrip at Asau on Savaii was destroyed. The Apia observatory, housing essential weather forecasting equipment, was destroyed by high sea waves.

Virtually all crops were damaged, including the main staple food crops. In most areas, 40% to 50% of breadfruit trees were uprooted and in the hardest-hit areas, 80% or more. Mature banana trees suffered 80% to 100% loss, and the taro crop was extensively damaged. Coconut trees suffered leaf loss which was expected to affect the next year's production. Hardwood forests were also devastated. Preliminary government estimates for rehabilitation/reconstruction costs in Western Samoa were \$119.4 million, excluding tourism, commerce, and private property. The island of Vaitupu in **Tuvalu** suffered severe damage to buildings and crops from Cyclone Ofa and a subsequent tropical depression.

The government of **Tonga** reported heavy damage to the northern island of Niuatoputapu and property and crop damage to other Tongan islands on about Feb. 7. There was one reported storm-related death in Tonga.

In **Niue**, many houses lost their roofs during Cyclone Ofa's passage; trees were downed, and the main wharf, hospital, and crops sustained damage. The high winds caused extensive damage also to buildings, trees, and crops on **Tokelau**. Seawalls and coral reefs were damaged on all the islands in the group, and many fishing boats were beached. Cyclone Ofa caused up to \$100 million worth of damage to **American Samoa**.

#### **Action Taken by the Governments of Western Samoa (GOWS), Tuvalu, and Tonga and Non-Governmental Organizations**

The Government of Western Samoa declared a state of emergency and appealed to the international community for relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance. The GOWS disaster coordinating committee arranged a reconnaissance flight over the islands on Feb. 4 and convened a

meeting with foreign donors to identify emergency requirements. Priority was given to the restoration of water, electricity, and communications, and the reconstruction of roads. The National Disaster Council appointed a sub-committee to look into food relief policy. The GOWS identified the most seriously affected villages which were given highest priority in emergency distribution.

The Public Works Department had 90% of roads passable within the first week after the cyclone. These were temporary repairs; approximately 70 km. of roads on Savaii and 40 km. of roads on Upolu needed to be completely rebuilt. The Electric Power Corporation worked round the clock to restore power to crucial customers such as hospitals, commercial and government buildings, water pumps, hotels, and other buildings. The Ministry of Agriculture planned to aid farmers in replanting crops. Communities rallied quickly to assist in clearing debris, removing fallen trees, and rebuilding their homes.

The Western Samoa Red Cross and other NGOs actively assisted the relief and rehabilitation effort. As of Feb. 13, 53 villages with a total population of 24,237 had been provided with relief supplies.

The government of Tuvalu established a disaster relief fund and appealed to the United States for assistance. The Tongan government declared that the hardest-hit islands were disaster areas and requested U.S. assistance in view of the severe effects of the storm on crops and the country's infrastructure.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand and Western Samoa, Della M. Newman, determined on Feb. 6 that a disaster existed in Western Samoa. The Ambassador's authority of \$25,000 and an additional \$25,000 approved by OFDA were used by the U.S. Embassy in Wellington for the local purchase of emergency food and other relief supplies. The goods were transported to Western Samoa on a New Zealand Navy vessel carrying relief supplies donated by the New Zealand government.

OFDA arranged with DOD to airlift to Apia the following commodities from the A.I.D. stockpile in



**People on the island of Savaii help unload relief supplies delivered by a U.S. military helicopter**

Guam: 443 rolls of plastic sheeting (about 1.15 million sq. ft. of shelter material), 498 hammers, 97 machetes, 20 chainsaw kits, 247 cross-cut saws, 493 shovels, 99 picks/mattocks, and 97 wrecking bars. A first flight arrived on Feb. 6 carrying 13.6 MT of supplies; a second airlift on Feb. 10 delivered the remaining plastic sheeting and tools. Some 55 Peace Corps volunteers assisted with the distribution of relief items and in rehabilitation activities.

OFDA regional advisor Joseph Chung, based in Fiji, left for Apia on Feb. 6 to assist in a damage assessment and recommend appropriate USG response.

At the request of the U.S. Embassy, DOD (CINCPAC) sent a C-5A aircraft to Western Samoa carrying 2 UH-60 helicopters and crew to help in

search-and-rescue activities and to provide humanitarian assistance. The flight from Hawaii arrived in Apia on Feb. 8 with a 58-member Joint Task Force (JTF) aboard comprising a 17-person disaster assessment team, five power generation experts, five media personnel, four members of a command element, one quarry expert, and an air crew of 26. The medical experts on the disaster assessment team worked with local health care officials and physicians to medevac and treat the seriously injured and to determine the effects of the cyclone on health care facilities, equipment, and supplies. Other members of the U.S. team joined with engineers from New Zealand and Australia to conduct an engineering assessment. A JTF generator was used to keep the earth station satellite in operation to permit communication with the outside world. The helicopters were used daily to distribute relief



supplies. The value of the DOD contribution was estimated at \$658,000.

On Feb. 12, U.S. Ambassador Evelyn Teegen in Suva, Fiji, issued disaster declarations for Tuvalu and Tonga. From her Ambassador's authority, she committed \$15,000 to the relief effort in each of the two countries.

### Summary of USG Assistance

#### Western Samoa

Local purchase in Wellington of emergency food and other relief items..... \$50,000

DOD airlift of plastic sheeting and hand tools from Guam stockpile to Apia .....\$90,000

Replacement of chainsaw kits to stockpile (includes air freight) ..... \$5,000

Replacement of plastic sheeting to stockpile (includes transport) ..... \$146,382

Value of tools (machetes, saws, shovels, picks, wrecking bars) not to be replaced in stockpiles (in-kind donation) .....\$15,224

DOD assessment and relief mission (DOD-funded) ..... \$658,000

*Total OFDA* ..... \$306,606

*Total Other USG* .....\$658,000

#### Tuvalu

Ambassador's authority .....\$15,000

#### Tonga

Ambassador's authority .....\$15,000

**TOTAL** **\$994,606**

### Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

ADRA - donated \$8,000.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints - flew a DC-8 charter to Western Samoa laden with building tools, food, and shelter supplies.

CWS - issued an appeal and sent \$5,000 to the WCC appeal.

Foundation for the Peoples of the South Pacific - provided 3,000 liters of IV solution from its Australian affiliate.

**TOTAL** **\$13,000**

### Assistance Provided by the International Community

#### International Organizations

Asian Development Bank - proposed a loan to replace damaged power generation units at the Saleloga power plant and provide a new shed to house the units.

EC - granted \$253,700 to finance urgent repairs in Western Samoa.

LRCS - issued an appeal on Feb. 15 to cover the emergency needs of 5,000 Western Samoans for one month.

UNDRO - provided a cash grant of \$15,000 and UNDP contributed \$30,000 for Western Samoa. Additionally, UNDRO/UNDP provided \$200,000 for rehabilitation and reconstruction. The UNDP resident representative worked with the government to coordinate international assistance and identify relief requirements. UNDRO approved emergency grants of \$8,000 to Tuvalu and \$8,000 to Tonga, and UNDP provided \$30,000 to Tuvalu and \$30,000 to Tonga.

WCC - issued an appeal (\$100,000).

WFP - planned to provide enough food to feed 50,000 people for 3 months.

WHO - worked with GOWS authorities to determine medical needs and provided \$9,803 to the Health Department.

#### Governments

Australia - sent a C-130 flight to Western Samoa on Feb. 6 carrying a doctor, the head of the Australian natural disaster organization, and relief goods including plastic sheeting, mosquito netting, and

chainsaws. A second aircraft arrived about Feb. 9 delivering a helicopter to be used for surveying damage and locating stranded people. A team of divers was aboard to assess damage to a fuel buoy in Apia harbor. As of Feb. 10, the value of Australian assistance to Western Samoa exceeded \$800,000. Australia also sent an aircraft to Tuvalu with tarpaulins, medical supplies, and food.

Canada - contributed \$47,170 to Western Samoa.

France - sent an assessment team to Western Samoa and provided \$61,188 for all affected countries and territories.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated \$59,880 for the local purchase in Wellington of generators and canned food for Western Samoa.

Japan - contributed cash grants of \$100,000 and \$15,000,000 for Western Samoa and \$50,000 for Tonga. Additionally, Japan provided a disaster relief coordinator for Western Samoa and sent 10 each of water tanks, water purifiers, and transceivers, all worth \$46,500, and transportation assistance valued at \$15,000.

Korea, Rep. - gave \$5,000 to Western Samoa.

New Zealand - dispatched an Air Force Hercules on Feb. 8 with relief supplies and personnel for Niue and Western Samoa. For Western Samoa, the plane carried medical supplies and drugs, chainsaws, axes and bush knives, tinned food and rice, tarpaulins and tents, and water pumps. A hydrographic team and 2 radio technicians were also aboard. Subsequent airlifts delivered ration packs, family relief boxes, generators, tools, water tanks and pumps, and construction supplies. In addition, 2 New Zealand Navy ships departed for Western Samoa and other cyclone-stricken countries laden with food (including U.S.-funded provisions), medical supplies, and reconstruction materials. Over 100 military personnel assisted the GOWS in rehabilitation/reconstruction activities. The New Zealand government (GNZ) also provided leadership in coordinating the contributions of donors by holding several meetings of representatives from donor governments. As of Feb. 20, the GNZ had allocated \$1,592,920 for cyclone

relief and rehabilitation in Western Samoa. This did not include the cost of ships and aircraft funded by the Defense Department. New Zealand contributed \$14,749 for Tuvalu and gave assistance to Tokelau and American Samoa.

Papua New Guinea - donated \$16,986 to Western Samoa.

United Kingdom - contributed \$81,037 to Western Samoa for pipe fittings for the water system, \$40,519 to Tonga, and \$16,207 to Tuvalu.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

Fruit Distribution, Ltd. (New Zealand) - gave \$8,850 to Western Samoa.

Pacific Forum Secretariat - provided \$10,000 to Tuvalu.

The following national Red Cross societies provided relief assistance to Western Samoa:

Australia - \$8,300, 84 tarpaulins worth \$3,600, and 400 water containers

Canada - \$895

Fiji - 431 water containers, 1,000 pieces of lavalava material, and 119 tarpaulins, all valued at \$7,970

Japan - \$9,100

New Zealand - 200 cooking pots, 5 family tents, and 48 cartons of fish, all valued at \$10,850

United Kingdom - \$7,840

Rotary (New Zealand) - sent 55 family relief boxes on the New Zealand Air Force flights to Western Samoa.

South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation - donated \$9,934 to purchase emergency supplies for Western Samoa.

South Pacific Commission - gave \$10,000 to Western Samoa.

Total Western Samoa .....	\$18,411,523
Total Tuvalu .....	\$128,519
Total Tonga .....	\$78,956

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$18,618,998</b>
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# SRI LANKA - Civil Strife

**Date:** Fighting resumed on June 11, 1990

**Location:** Northern and eastern Sri Lanka

**No. Dead:** 800

**No. Affected:** 600,000 displaced; 800 injured

**Total USG Assistance:** \$525,000

## The Disaster

On June 11, 1990, after a 13-month cease-fire, heavy fighting resumed in the north and east of Sri Lanka between government troops and separatists of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. More than 800 people were killed, 800 wounded, and 600,000 displaced. The affected areas suffered extensive wreckage; thousands of private homes and government buildings were destroyed.

The Tamil Tigers resumed their war for an independent homeland, called Eelam, after peace talks with the government failed. The separatists claim persecution from the majority Sinhalese community which is Buddhist. The predominantly Buddhist Sinhalese, who make up 75% of the country's 16 million people, control the government and the military. The Tamils, most of whom are Hindu, represent 18% of Sri Lanka's population and have been fighting for a separate homeland since 1983. At least 14,000 people have died in this highly contested claim for independence.

Clashes also erupted between Tamils and Muslims in eastern Sri Lanka. The Muslims, who make up 7% of the population, were targeted by the Tamils because they refused to join the separatist movement. This resentment is also compounded by economic jealousy between the two communities. The Muslims, who are predominantly traders and landowners, have been the most prosperous community in the east. They rely heavily on Tamils for cheap labor.

## Action Taken by the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL)

The Government of Sri Lanka provided accommodations, food, and medical facilities to those affected by the civil strife. It also appealed to the international community for assistance.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

Following an assessment of the situation by the Mission Disaster Relief Officer, U.S. Ambassador Marion V. Creekmore, Jr., on June 21, 1990, determined that a disaster existed and allocated \$25,000 to help the victims. OFDA donated an additional \$500,000 to UNICEF on Aug. 6 for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment to help the victims of the civil strife.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$525,000</b>
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## Assistance Provided by the International Community

ICRC - provided relief supplies to help the 600,000 displaced persons in Sri Lanka and negotiated with the combatants to reopen hospitals. ICRC also received the following pledges directly for medicine, food and clothing:

Australia - \$39,000
Denmark - \$160,000
Finland - \$130,000
Sweden - \$1,000,000
Switzerland - \$1,000,000

Australia - responded to the GSL's appeal and contributed \$161,000.

Japan - donated \$500,000 in support of relief activities.

United Kingdom - gave \$85,000 to assist those affected by the civil strife.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,075,000</b>
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# SRI LANKA - Displaced Persons

**Date:** August - October 1990

**Location:** Countrywide

**No. Dead:** None reported

**No. Affected:** 100,000

**Total USG Assistance:** \$162,045

## The Disaster

More than 800,000 third country nationals working in Kuwait and Iraq were dislocated as a result of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. Among them were some 100,000 Sri Lankans, the vast majority of whom were women working as housemaids. Fearing for their safety, the Sri Lankan workers joined the throng of displaced workers from other countries – chiefly, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis, Indians, Filipinos and Egyptians – who fled to Jordan, Syria, Turkey, and Iran to await repatriation (see “Jordan Displaced Persons” and “Turkey Displaced Persons”). Between Sept. 3 and Oct. 3, the IOM coordinated flights to return 12,500 Sri Lankans to their homeland and booked flights for 23,000 more. Additionally, the U.N. reported that approximately 52,000 Sri Lankans remained in Kuwait and Iraq as of Oct. 6.

The crisis in the Gulf dealt another blow to the Sri Lankan economy, already strained by civil strife in the northeast (see “Sri Lanka Civil Strife”). The returnees were largely unskilled workers who would require training before they could be absorbed into the local job market. Moreover, the remittances from the expatriate workers had provided the major source of income for as many as 500,000 people in Sri Lanka. Adding to the economic burden was the expected loss of tea exports to Kuwait and Iraq which could cost Sri Lanka \$20 million in 1990 and \$40.4 million in 1991.

## Action Taken by the Government of Sri Lanka (GSL)

The GSL's Minister of Labor visited Jordan, Iraq, and Kuwait the second week of September to assess the problems of repatriating Sri Lankans dislocated by the events in the Gulf. President Premadasa and the GSL

Minister of Foreign Affairs established three priorities: (1) return stranded workers to Sri Lanka; (2) get them to their homes; and (3) attempt to integrate the returnees into the domestic economy. Subsequent to announcing this policy, the GSL appealed for international assistance.

Air Lanka arranged special flights to transport the returnees to their homeland. Additionally, the GSL chartered two Soviet aircraft, each capable of carrying 300 passengers. The Foreign Employment Bureau of the GSL's Ministry of Labor coordinated the repatriation of the returning workers, processing them when they reached Colombo and assisting them with transportation to their homes. The GSL planned to collect demographic and skill data from the returnees to guide its policies for reabsorbing the returning workers into the local economy.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

U.S. Ambassador Marion V. Creekmore, Jr., determined on Sept. 18 that a disaster existed as a result of the impact the Gulf crisis would have on Sri Lanka as thousands of returnees required special services. The \$25,000 from the Ambassador's Authority was donated to the Foreign Employment Bureau of the GSL Ministry of Labor to help defray the costs of transporting and resettling the returning workers.

In response to the GSL's request for international assistance, USAID/Colombo requested an additional grant from OFDA to cover a portion of the transportation and settling-in costs of the returnees. A grant agreement with the GSL for \$137,045 was signed on Sept. 28. USAID planned to use bilateral project resources to fund a survey of returning workers to serve as a guide for resettlement policies.

**TOTAL**

**\$162,045**

On Sept. 17, the UNDP called a meeting of donor representatives to discuss the GSL appeal. The IOM and the EC chartered aircraft and ships to transport the stranded workers to their country of origin. The International Labor Organization (ILO) assisted the GSL in carrying out a survey on the returned workers, and UNICEF provided technical assistance to develop a counseling and training program that would give the returnees employable skills. At the donor's meeting, representatives from several countries agreed to assist the international repatriation effort coordinated by the IOM.

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# THAILAND - Typhoon

**Date:** Nov. 4-5, 1989

**Location:** Southern provinces, especially Chumphon

**No. Dead:** 534

**No. Affected:** 30,000 to 45,000 families homeless (about 150,000 to 225,000 people)

**Total USG Assistance:** \$225,000

## The Disaster

Typhoon Gay cut a path of destruction through several southern provinces of Thailand on Nov. 4-5. Winds up to 120 km. per hour generated waves estimated at 12-18 meters (40-60 feet) in the Gulf of Thailand. Typhoons are rare in Thailand, and this storm was reportedly the worst to hit the country in 35 years. Chumphon Province bore the brunt of the storm, with the districts of Muang, Pa Thieu, and Tha Sae being the most seriously affected. Adjacent provinces suffered significant but less catastrophic damage. The typhoon occurred at the height of the monsoon season, and the continuing heavy rains over several weeks hampered the relief effort.

Throughout the region, some 40,738 housing units were damaged or destroyed, leaving 30,000 to 45,000 families homeless; and over 470 public buildings, including schools, hospitals, and temples and mosques, were damaged. The storm also disrupted power and communications and washed out roads and bridges. As of Nov. 9, about 10,000 people still remained isolated except by helicopter airlifts. Train service between Bangkok and points south of Chumphon was interrupted. Damage to agriculture was extensive, including the loss of much of the local fishing fleet, over 1 million rais of crops (about 167,000 ha.), and 88,490 animals.

Although there had been four to five day's warning time as the storm approached, winds of such high velocity had not been anticipated and the fishing fleet went out to sea as usual. An estimated 580 vessels sank, including the 600 ft. UNOCAL drilling ship which capsized with the loss of 91 crewmen. In all, 534 people died as a result of Typhoon Gay, most of

them fishermen. Total storm damage reached about \$452 million.

## Action Taken by the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The RTG mobilized all available resources of food, temporary shelter, and medical supplies to respond to the needs of the storm victims. Prime Minister Chatchai Choonhavan visited Chumphon Province to observe relief operations firsthand. UNOCAL and Royal Thai navy ships and aircraft searched for survivors of the capsized UNOCAL drilling ship.

The RTG allocated an initial amount of 500 million baht (\$19,267,800) as compensation to families who had lost homes and property. Those whose homes had been destroyed were promised a grant of 25,000 baht (about \$963) and families whose homes had been partially damaged were to receive 15,000 baht (about \$578). Collection boxes for donations for the homeless were set up throughout the southern provinces. On Nov. 17, the RTG requested international assistance through UNDRO.

Various government ministries contributed to the relief and rehabilitation effort: the Public Health Ministry provided medical services to prevent epidemics; the Agriculture Ministry allocated funds to repair damaged vessels; and the Ministry of Commerce sent food and other items and instructed officials to control consumer prices in the aftermath of the storm. The Department of Public Welfare (DPW) purchased and distributed the roofing sheets paid for by OFDA. Some 600 tents donated by the USG to Nakon Si Thammarat Province during the flood disaster of FY 1989 were transferred to Chumphon Province for reuse as temporary shelter (see *OFDA FY 1989 Annual Report*, "Thailand Floods").

By Dec. 2, work crews had reestablished the main power and communication links in the affected area, and the governor's office, district offices, and police stations were also back in use. Considering the fact that Thailand had suffered two major natural disasters within about a year, the Prime Minister announced the creation of a National Task Force to coordinate relief operations in future emergencies. The task force was approved at a Nov. 14 Cabinet meeting.

Ambassador Daniel A. O'Donohue declared a disaster on Nov. 6 and released \$25,000 from his Ambassador's authority to provide immediate relief assistance. The funds were used for the local purchase of food, water, clothing, and temporary shelter materials.

On Nov. 16, USAID/Bangkok requested a further OFDA donation of \$150,000. Of this amount, \$100,000 would go to WVRD for a relief program to assist 3,000 families and \$50,000 would go to the DPW for more roofing material. OFDA supported the Mission's recommended activities.

**A Mission team comprising the USAID Deputy Director and the USAID engineer made a follow-up visit to Chumphon on Dec. 2, accompanied by the president and staff members of WVRD/Thailand. The team traveled by RTG helicopter on Dec. 2 and by car on Dec. 3 to observe relief efforts in the three hardest-hit districts. The team met with the Governor, a DPW officer, and several district officials and villagers. At that time, relief efforts had focused primarily on the provision of food and subsistence supplies; however, the team noted that the USG-donated roofing materials had been widely distributed.**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$225,000</b>
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CRS - provided medical services from a mobile medical team in southern Thailand that normally assists the Indochinese refugee population. The assistance was valued at \$2,500.

WVRD - administered a USG grant and provided \$75,000 from their own resources to assist some 3,000 families with temporary shelter, food, clothing, water containers, and transport.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$77,500</b>
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UNDRO - appealed for international assistance on behalf of the RTG and donated \$30,000.

**Australia - donated \$159,363**

Canada - gave \$39,841

China, P. Rep. - contributed \$3,984.

Japan - gave \$200,000.

**Korea, Rep. - provided \$30,000.**

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$463,188</b>
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# OTHER ASIA DECLARED DISASTERS

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## **BURMA - Fires**

Fires ravaged the cities of Meiktila on Feb. 1, 1990, and the capital, Rangoon, on Feb. 3. In Meiktila, the blazes gutted an estimated 800 houses, left about 4,370 people homeless, and caused some \$2.5 million in property damage. Fire destroyed between 400 and 600 residences, leaving 3,614 victims homeless in Rangoon.

The Government of Burma (GOB) provided immediate relief in the form of temporary shelter, blankets, and other household utensils to the victims. GOB officials resettled them in new locations, mostly at government expense.

Following discussions with Burmese officials and other donors, Ambassador Burton Levin determined on Feb. 8 that the fires had resulted in disasters of such magnitude that the Burmese government was unable to adequately cope with the relief requirements. The USG donation of \$15,700 was provided in local currency to the Burmese Red Cross (BRC) for necessities for the displaced people. The BRC turned the money over to respective regional representatives of the central government, who then gave the money to township-level fire relief committees. The USG donation was placed in a common fund with other contributions and was used to rebuild roads, schools, and other infrastructure destroyed by the fire.

<b>TOTAL USG</b>	<b>\$15,700</b>
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## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA - Floods**

A series of violent and prolonged rain storms in June 1990 resulted in widespread flooding in Hunan Province. The continuous rainfall between June 1 and 16 caused water levels to rise dangerously in 82 counties. New storms in late June increased the magnitude of damage, bringing the total number of counties affected to 88 and the total number of people affected to 26 million. The casualty figures included 363 dead, 5,805 injured, and at least 125,000 homeless. The agricultural sector suffered heavy losses, with 1 million hectares of crops destroyed and over 16,000 head of cattle killed. Damage to infrastructure – roads, bridges, reservoirs, power lines and power stations, schools, factories, and shops –

was also extensive. The direct economic loss was estimated at \$592 million.

The Government of the People's Republic of China (GPRC) organized at all levels to respond to the emergency. Over 7 million local people, joined by soldiers and police officers, worked around the clock to conduct rescue operations. As of June 23, the government at the national and local levels had paid over \$6.3 million and given out 15.9 million kilograms of grain to resettle and provide for the flood victims. The GPRC indicated through the UNDP/UNDRO representative that it would welcome international assistance, citing a special need for grain, blankets, clothing, medical equipment, fuel, steel, and fertilizers.

The U.S. Embassy received reports from the GPRC Ministry of Civil Affairs describing the severity of the floods. After learning that the GPRC would welcome assistance from foreign governments, U.S. Ambassador James R. Lilley made a disaster determination on July 5 to release \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority for the relief effort. The funds were earmarked for the purchase of blankets and medical supplies.

Other international donors contributed a reported total of \$455,000. The EC gave \$225,000; UNDP provided an emergency grant of \$50,000; and Japan furnished tents, blankets, medical kits, generators, water tanks, and water purifiers, all valued at \$180,000.

<b>TOTAL USG</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
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## **INDIA - Cyclone**

The most destructive cyclone to hit India since 1977 lashed coastal districts of the eastern state of Andhra Pradesh on May 19, 1990, with 150 km. per hour winds. Hardest hit were the five districts of Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari, West Godavari, and Visakhapatnam. About 3,000 villages and at least 2.6 million people were affected by the storm.

Although the number of fatalities reached 957, with the majority from Guntur and Krishna districts, the death toll was far lower than in the 1977 disaster when an estimated 10,000 died. Advance notice of the



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storm and mass evacuations (about 150,000 people) were credited with the relatively low loss of life.

Estimated damages were much higher, however, than in the 1977 event because of the wider area affected and the greater intensity of the storm. About 670,000 houses were destroyed or damaged by the high winds and flooding, although *pucca* houses (those of solid construction) generally withstood the storm's ravages. The agricultural sector sustained serious damage with over 295,000 ha. of crops (paddy, pulses, sugarcane, fruits, and vegetables) affected and the loss of at least 6,000 cattle, 5,000 sheep and goats, and 3 million poultry. Power, communication, and transportation links were temporarily disrupted, and water sources were contaminated. The preliminary damage figures were put at \$3 billion for crops and \$450 million for public and private property.

Both the central and state governments mobilized quickly to respond to the needs of the cyclone's victims. Prime Minister V. P. Singh conducted aerial inspections on May 12 and made a ground tour on May 19. The Government of India (GOI) allocated \$50 million for cyclone relief in Andhra Pradesh, and the crisis management group in the GOI Department of Agriculture met regularly to monitor the situation and extend assistance. Aircraft, helicopters, ships, and personnel from the armed forces were deployed in large numbers to conduct relief and rescue operations. Over 1.6 million food packets and other essentials were distributed in the affected areas in the days following the disaster. Utility workers acted quickly to clear away fallen trees and debris and restore transportation, power, and communication service. About 1,100 medical and paramedical teams launched immunization operations to prevent outbreaks of epidemics.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) hoped to mitigate the effects of future cyclones by a reconstruction program to provide *pucca* dwellings in the affected communities. The state also announced plans to subsidize the cost of land reclamation for small and marginal farmers whose crops had been destroyed or whose land had been salinized by seawater intrusion. The GOAP distributed gypsum to desalinize the soil.

U.S. Ambassador William Clark, Jr., determined on May 11 that the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh State constituted a disaster warranting a USG response. He made available \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority as a contribution to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. At the request of CRS/Madras, the USAID Mission authorized CRS to divert up to 250 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities from its regular program stocks for emergency feeding of the cyclone victims in Guntur District.

WVRD also provided assistance and had reached about 12,000 families by May 31, at a cost of \$156,875, with donations of food, blankets, clothing, and utensils. Some 35 to 40 volunteers employed by partner agencies and 15 WVRD/Madras staff participated in the relief operations.

**TOTAL USG**

**\$25,000**

#### **INDONESIA - Floods**

During the final week of January 1990, torrential monsoon rains fell on Central Java Province, severely inundating the districts of Semarang, Batang, Temanggung, and Kendal. According to media reports, 215 mm. of rain fell between Jan. 26 and 27, resulting in the worst flooding in two decades. In Jayapura, a landslide caused by heavy rains buried 17 persons. Another landslide in Temanggung claimed 33 lives. In all, 171 people were killed, 24,000 affected, and 8,500 houses damaged or destroyed. In addition, approximately 12,000 ha. of agricultural land were flooded.

The Central Java provincial government rushed rice, medical supplies, and tents to the flood-affected areas. Local police forces recovered the dead and injured from the numerous landslides. The Department of Social Affairs helped set up relief camps to provide food and shelter to evacuees. The Department of Public Works allocated \$277,000 for emergency repair of dikes and other infrastructure damaged by flood waters. The Indonesian Red Cross donated seven tons of rice and 2,000 pieces of clothing. The private sector collected over \$166,000 in cash and in-kind contributions.

The governments of Japan and South Korea contributed \$25,000 and \$20,000 respectively, and the Taipei Chamber of Commerce made a cash donation of \$20,000.

## INDONESIA - Volcanic Eruption

The early warning provided by VSI and the rapid evacuation coordinated by the East Java provincial government no doubt saved hundreds of lives. The relief camps set up in the nearby towns of Blitar, Kediri, and Tulungagung provided food, shelter and clothing to the 43,000 evacuees. The government's Department of Social Affairs (DEPSOS) committed 439 million rupiahs (about \$245,000) for immediate relief assistance and private donations surpassed \$593,000. The East Java provincial government allocated \$610,000 for relief and rehabilitation programs.

**TOTAL USG \$25,000**

South Korea experienced the worst flooding in its recent history after three days of continuous downpours beginning Sept. 9, 1990. The Han River rose 11 meters in the capital city of Seoul and swamped large areas of farmland near Koyang-gun, west of Seoul. Thousands of people were driven from their homes and took refuge in temporary shelters. In the hardest-hit provinces of Kyonggido (surrounding Seoul), Kangwondo, and Chungchongbukdo, the floods left 127 people dead, 80 missing, 27 injured, and 189,233 homeless. Property damage was estimated at \$38 million and included 1,420 buildings destroyed and over 42,000 damaged or submerged. Figures for crop damage were not available, but at least 56,000 ha. of farm land were inundated.

U.S. Ambassador Donald P. Gregg issued a disaster declaration on Sept. 12 and committed \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority to present a check to the Korean Red Cross. The funds were used to purchase blankets, sets of kitchen utensils, and gas

Other donors from the international community included the United Kingdom which responded with a \$31,784 emergency relief donation. British servicemen – part of the U.N. Honor Guard – helped with clean-up operations in Seoul, and children in the Seoul British School raised \$3,381 in donations.

## PHILIPPINES - Emergency

President Aquino's forces had recovered all rebel-held military bases and the television stations by Dec. 1, but the fighting persisted as rebel troops blasted army headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo and occupied positions in hotels and high-rises in Manila's financial center, the Makati district.

Street fighting during the period of civil disturbance threatened the safety of civilians and prevented the movement of food, medicine, and medical personnel to areas of need. Casualties mounted during the week-long mutiny. The official death toll, many of them civilians, was 119; some 600 people were wounded.

This was the sixth coup attempt since President Corazon Aquino came to power after a joint civilian-military uprising in February 1986 forced President Ferdinand Marcos into exile.

In view of the widespread injuries resulting from the coup attempt, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt issued a disaster declaration on Dec. 4 and released \$25,000 from his disaster assistance authority to support the work of the PNRC. The funds were to be used for the purchase of food, medicine, gasoline for vehicles, and other emergency supplies. Other USG assistance came from Clark AFB which provided 1,000 pounds of medical supplies to the V. Luna Hospital (value not included in total).

## PHILIPPINES - Floods

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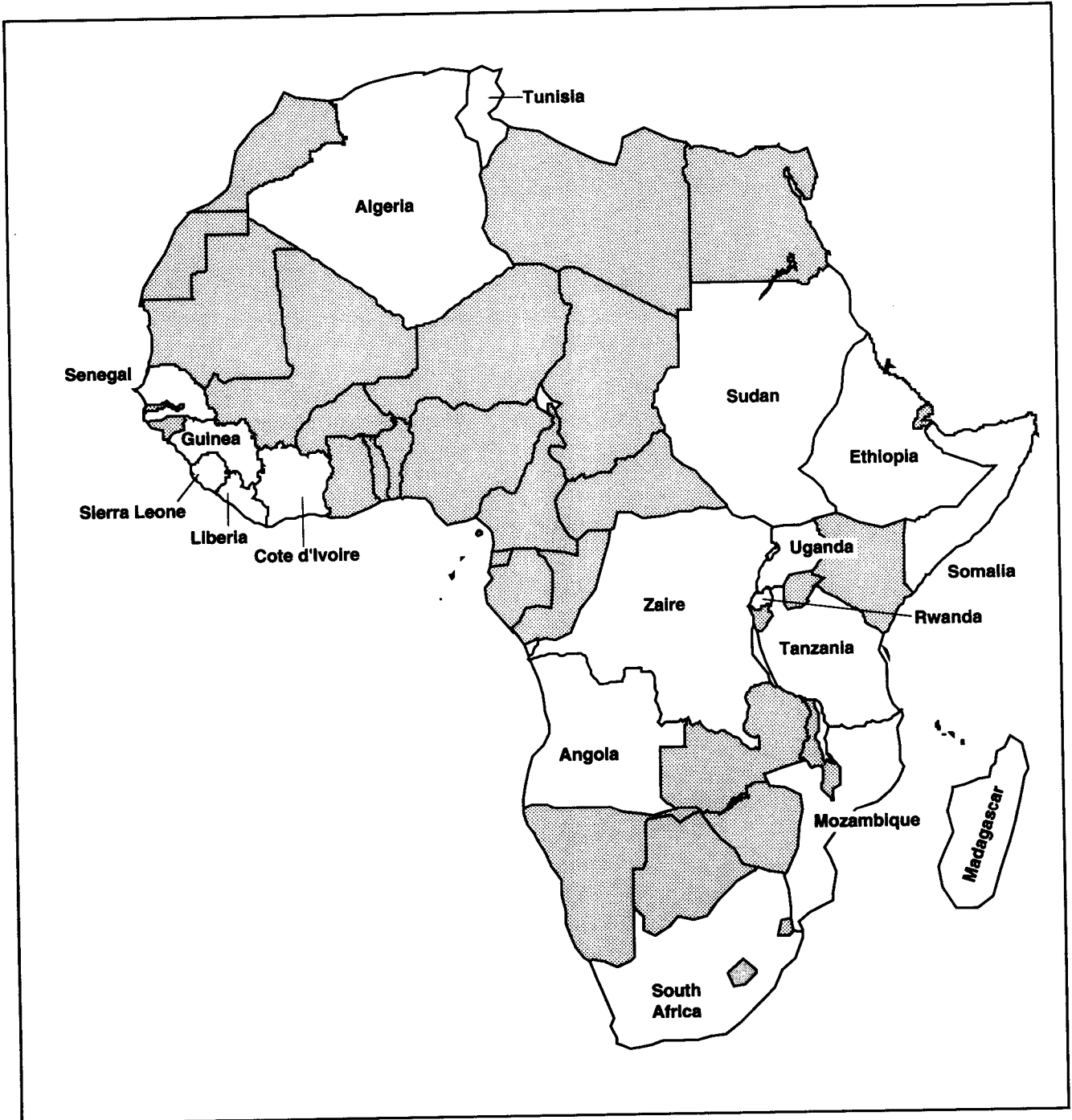
50,000 people) in the capital had fled their homes for higher ground. Landslides triggered by the heavy rains caused at least 15 deaths in the northern Luzon districts of Nueva Vizcaya and Nueva Ecija. Thirteen deaths in the NCR were mostly from drowning.

Government of the Philippines (GOP) disaster response agencies carried out relief efforts; schools and churches were made available as temporary shelters. However, GOP personnel, materials, and equipment were strained due to the ongoing response to the earthquake disaster of five weeks earlier.

The U.S. Charge d’Affaires determined on Aug. 25 that USG assistance was warranted in view of the severity of the flooding and the constraints under which GOP disaster relief agencies were operating. He exercised his disaster assistance authority to donate \$25,000 to Caritas/Manila for the immediate relief needs of the flood victims.

<b>TOTAL USG</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
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# Africa



# ALGERIA - Earthquake

**Date:** Oct. 29, 1989

**Location:** Northern Algeria, especially the region of Chenoua, between the towns of Tipaza and Cherchell

**No. Dead:** 27

**No. Affected:** Over 12,000 homeless; 162 injured (300 unofficially)

**Total USG Assistance:** \$92,953

## The Disaster

At 8:09 p.m. on Oct. 29, 1989, the region of Chenoua in northern Algeria was jolted by an earthquake registering 6 on the Richter scale. Two quakes of lesser magnitude (3.6 and 4.8) followed within 20 minutes. Most of the 27 deaths reported occurred in the small town of Nador and its immediate surroundings. The official figure for the number injured was 162, although unofficial reports put the number closer to 300.

The earthquakes caused extensive damage to housing stock, especially to earthen and unreinforced masonry (stone rubble and brick) structures. Over 4,000 buildings, including most schools in the area, were too severely damaged to be repairable; numerous others sustained cracks or had some degree of structural damage. In Hadjout and Nador villages, 50% of homes were destroyed or damaged, and in Cherchell, the casbah (the old town center, formed by courtyard houses) was too badly damaged to be rehabilitated. Continuing aftershocks, felt even in Algiers some 60 km. northeast of the epicenters, forced more people into the streets in the days following the earthquakes. The number of homeless proved to be greater than initially estimated because many of the buildings housed four or five families. UNDRO estimated in late November that at least 12,000 victims would have to spend the winter in tents.

Lifelines were also affected by the earthquake. An ocean highway linking Tipaza and Cherchell was rendered impassable, and three bridges were damaged. Electric and telephone service was cut temporarily, hampering the rescue effort. A water

shortage before the earthquake was even more acute after the temblor, with lower water levels in the reservoirs.

## Action Taken by the Government of Algeria (GOA) and Non-Governmental Organizations

Prime Minister Hamrouche and the ministers of health and interior traveled immediately to the disaster site to assess damage. The Office of the President coordinated rescue efforts and reconstruction. Local government officials, assisted by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), handled relief and rehabilitation. Assessment of damage and relief efforts were hampered, however, by the difficulty of access to the region. The destruction of roads and bridges rendered access possible only by air and there was a shortage of aircraft.

The ARC mobilized its staff and resources and alerted relief agencies of needs through LRCS. The ARC specifically asked for tents, blankets, children's clothing, glucose and saline solutions and dispensing sets, and LRCS emergency kits. As of Nov. 7, the ARC had distributed 5,372 tents, 600 of them from the ARC's own supplies; however, the ARC director reported that an additional 2,000 were needed because the tents that had been given out were sheltering more people than they were designed to hold and many of them were not suitable for winter weather.

The Algerian Astrophysical, Astronomical, and Geophysical Research Center (CRAAG), after determining the earthquake's epicenters, inspected the affected villages and worked with a French seismic team to study the possibility of future earthquakes. A damage survey was also conducted by the Agency for Technical Control of Construction and the Center for Seismic Engineering Research. The aim of the survey was to determine damage and plan shelter reconstruction. The GOA requested aid by UNDRO and the UNDP to update and improve ORSEC (Organisation des Secours) national and regional plans.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

On Nov. 16, U.S. Ambassador Christopher W. S. Ross determined that USG assistance was warranted

and could fill a vital need for appropriate shelter for the upcoming winter. Although OFDA had 400 tents available in its stockpile, the tents were not appropriate for cold weather. OFDA requested that UNDRO locate and procure 180 winterized family (10-persons) tents and transport them along with 5,520 blankets to Algiers for the earthquake victims. A Belgian Air Force cargo plane flew the goods to Algeria, arriving on Nov. 18. The ARC off-loaded the tents onto three trucks and distributed the supplies. OFDA provided a grant of \$92,953 to UNDRO to cover the cost of the emergency operation.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$92,953</b>
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### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

#### International Organizations

IDNDR (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction) secretariat approached donors for funding for an awareness drive for the Algerian public, the development of a media kit, and a workshop with local authorities/town planners and national/foreign specialists in earthquake engineering to reiterate possibilities of earthquake-resistant reconstruction of low-cost housing.

LRCS - sent a delegate to help the ARC assess needs.

UNDRO - provided 200 tents, organized the purchase and shipment of USG-donated supplies, and arranged the 2-plane airlift of Italian blankets and tents.

UNDRO/SEISMED (the cooperative project for seismic risk reduction in the Mediterranean region) - dispatched a team for a week to provide technical assistance.

#### Governments

Denmark, the Netherlands, and Turkey - jointly contributed 350 tents.

France - sent a seismic team to assist CRAAG in determining the possibility of future earthquakes and conducting related research.

Italy - provided 200 15-person, heavy-duty tents, 10,000 blankets, 200 rolls of plastic sheeting (400 sq. meters each), 240 family kits, 750 kitchen sets, and 2,400 jerrycans, all valued at \$400,000. The airlift was organized by UNDRO and the transportation costs for the second flight were borne by the OPEC Fund.

Japan - furnished \$20,000.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

OPEC Fund - channeled \$46,000 through UNDRO for the cost of the second B-707 aircraft to transport relief supplies donated by Italy.

*Note: As of Dec. 8, UNDRO reported that total international donations in cash and kind exceeded \$1,500,000. This total presumably includes the USG donation which, to avoid double counting, is not included here.*

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,405,000</b>
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# ANGOLA - Drought/Displaced Persons

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Location:** Provinces of Cuanza Sul, Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Namibe, Huila, Cunene, Cuando Cubango, and Moxico.

**No. Dead:** Unofficial estimates ranged as high as 10,000 as of September 1990.

**No. Affected:** The United Nations estimated the number of people requiring emergency assistance due to drought at 1.9 million as of September 1990. Approximately 1 million people were displaced nationwide, including 460,000 displaced persons residing in the nine drought-affected provinces.

**Total USG Assistance:** \$10,480,402

## The Disaster

Since 1975 a long and bloody civil war has been fought between the Angolan government, under the control of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), and the insurgent National Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The war has ravaged the country, displacing almost 1 million Angolans and causing Angola to have one of the highest infant and child mortality rates in the world. Since 1979, UNITA has effectively controlled the southeastern quarter of the country, encompassing the sparsely populated provinces of Moxico and Cuando Cubango.

In 1990, rainfall in central and southern Angola was below normal for the fourth consecutive year and agricultural production had been reduced by 75% in the region. Many river beds in the southern provinces dried up and over 440,000 head of cattle died due to the drought. It was reported that many southerners subsisted on seeds and roots in order to stave off starvation. Ten thousand people were reported to have died of malnutrition or disease in Benguela Province alone in 1990 and thousands of fatalities went unreported. An increase in the number of cases of measles, cholera and tuberculosis was reported throughout Angola, causing an alarming number of deaths among people already weakened by malnutrition.

The affected population was divided between people residing in territory controlled by the MPLA and territory held by UNITA in the southeastern corner of the country. In the early months of 1990 the military forces of the MPLA launched an offensive into UNITA territory, which stalled outside the UNITA outpost at Mavinga. Guerrilla attacks by UNITA throughout Angola made assessments and delivery of relief supplies difficult, if not impossible, in much of MPLA-controlled Angola. With the independence of Namibia in March 1990, the affected population in UNITA territory was effectively cut off from any overland deliveries into southeastern Angola.

## Response to the Emergency

The Government of the Peoples Republic of Angola (GPRA) was unprepared for mounting a nationwide emergency relief program. The GPRA Emergency Unit (UTA-E) lacked the full-time staff and resources to fulfill its role as the government body responsible for coordinating the dissemination of information. The GPRA's State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS) was only able to deliver relief supplies to displaced persons living in or near MPLA-controlled cities. Thousands of tons of food channeled through UNICEF and WFP were left undistributed, rotting at the ports in Luanda and Lobito.

Angola, unlike most of the other African countries facing disasters, had very few private foreign relief organizations active in the country. In 1982, the ICRC began airlifting relief supplies to needy populations living in the Planalto Region of Benguela, Huambo, and Bie provinces. Beginning in late 1988, ICRC began the first distribution of non-food items (clothing, blankets, and seeds) in UNITA-held territory. ICRC was the only relief organization with access to both sides in Angola.

In February 1990, a mission composed of representatives of the GPRA, the U.N., and two non-governmental organizations conducted a drought assessment in the MPLA-controlled provinces of Benguela, Huila, Namibe and Cunene. The assessment team estimated that approximately 782,000 people were affected by the drought and found the agricultural, water, and nutritional conditions to be critical. In May, the U.N. Secretary General launched



an international appeal for 49,500 MT of food aid and UNICEF appealed for \$5.28 million to support its relief and rehabilitation programs in MPLA-controlled Angola.



**These villagers in southeastern Angola had been displaced by war**

Photo by William Garvelink, AID/OFDA

However, these appeals did not include plans for assistance to the estimated 150,000 people at risk in UNITA territory. In early July, OFDA Director Andrew Natsios sent letters to U.N. Under Secretary General Abdulrahim Farah and UNICEF Executive Director James Grant requesting that the United Nations attempt to provide relief assistance to drought victims on both sides of the conflict in Angola. Later in the month, State Department officials raised this issue with GPRA President Dos Santos during a visit to Luanda. About the same time, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, President of UNITA, publicly proposed establishing "corridors of peace", recognized relief routes that could be used to deliver relief supplies without threat of attack. The GPRA initially reacted to this proposal with suspicion and rejected plans to conduct cross border relief operations into southeastern Angola.

On Aug. 11, a high level U.N. delegation, led by Under Secretary General Farah visited Luanda and discussed with GPRA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other GPRA officials the need to expand U.N. relief operations to cover all provinces severely affected by the drought and war-related famine. After obtaining a commitment by the GPRA to proceed, the

U.N. delegation prepared a draft plan of action entitled the "Special Relief Programme for Angola" (SRPA) and presented this plan to the GPRA on Sept. 3. The U.N. increased its estimate of the number of people requiring emergency assistance to 1.9 million.

Following the presentation of the SRPA, a USG team headed by OFDA Director Natsios traveled to southern Africa to promote acceptance of the plan. During its visit to Luanda, the team met with various donor representatives who confirmed the severity of the drought. The team then visited UNITA-controlled Angola and noted high levels of malnutrition in several villages along the Zambian border. After leaving Angola, the team met with senior government officials in Botswana and Namibia concerning cross border operations into southern Angola. On Sept. 24, the GPRA and the U.S. government announced that cross border operations would be permitted through Namibia and U.N. representatives would have access to all parts of southern Angola. By mid-October, the U.N. received the endorsement of the SRPA by both the GPRA and UNITA. (*The continuing operations will be described in the FY 1991 OFDA Annual Report*)

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

OFDA first became involved in Angola in October 1988, when it sent a joint USG/PVO assessment team to explore the feasibility of U.S. PVOs working in the MPLA-controlled side of Angola. In FY 1989, OFDA provided a grant to ICRC to support its airlift of relief supplies to the Planalto region. (*See FY 1989 OFDA Annual Report*) Normally, before OFDA financial resources can be committed to an emergency situation, the USG Chief of Mission must declare a disaster in the affected country. Since the USG has no official or diplomatic presence in Angola, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman J. Cohen redeclared a disaster on Oct. 13, 1989.

In FY 1990, OFDA funded four U.S. PVOs that began projects on the MPLA-controlled side of Angola. CRS began distributing food in Benguela Province in cooperation with local Catholic organizations. Africare and National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) attempted to implement relief projects in Cuanza Sul Province, but they were hampered by the

security situation. Finally, ADRA distributed clothing to displaced persons in MPLA-controlled Angola.

In early FY 1990, OFDA sent a second assessment team to southeastern Angola at the request of UNITA representatives. The team visited over 50 villages and conducted health examinations of over 1,300 people. The health assessment found that the population was at serious risk of death from preventable diseases, such as malaria and measles. The team also found that severe malnutrition was widespread among the displaced population. In March 1990, OFDA provided a grant to the U.S. PVO, International Rescue Committee (IRC), to procure anti-malarial medicines, such as chloroquine and quinine, and various medical supplies. Ten tons of medical supplies were flown into UNITA territory and were distributed to civilian health units.

In June, OFDA allotted \$2.1 million to ICRC for the purpose of delivering food, seeds, tools, and blankets to 30,000 families in Moxico and Cuando Cubango Provinces. OFDA had previously provided a grant to ICRC to airlift relief supplies to displaced persons living in the Planalto region in MPLA-controlled Angola.

In August, OFDA allocated \$437,822 for International Medical Corps (IMC) to manage an immunization project in southeastern Angola. The program immunized 50,000 children against measles, polio, diphtheria, and tetanus. During the second week of September, IMC doctors conducted a nutritional survey in eight UNITA villages and found that 79.1% of the sample showed some level of malnutrition, compared to 50.1% in the 1989 survey. Furthermore, moderate malnutrition increased from 4.4% in 1989 to 19.1% in 1990 and severe malnutrition increased from 1.1% to 9.9%.

At the end of FY 1990, OFDA provided a grant to the U.S. PVO Africare to provide basic necessities, such as blankets, bedding, eating utensils and other materials to approximately 4,000 orphans residing in Huambo, Bie, Cuando Cubango, Moxico and Malanje. This project was funded out of the Special Congressional Earmark Appropriation for Orphaned and Displaced Children.

Since 1981, A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) has channeled approximately 100,000 MT of food, valued at over \$45 million to the MPLA-controlled side of Angola through international organizations such as UNICEF and ICRC. In FY 1990, FFP committed 5,606 MT to CRS for its distribution program in Benguela Province.

The State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP) provides funding to support ICRC's Africa-wide programs. In FY 1990, RP contributions to the ICRC Angola program were estimated at \$3.6 million, although funds were not specifically earmarked for Angola.

### **Summary of USG Assistance FY 1990**

#### **OFDA Assistance**

Grant to CRS for food distribution program .....	\$770,008
Grant to Africare for health project .....	\$242,717
Grant to NCNW .....	\$202,393
Grant to Africare for Orphan project .....	\$196,046
Support to IRC for UNITA assessment mission .....	\$52,169
Grant to ADRA for clothing distribution and orthopedic training program .....	\$28,100
Support for OFDA assessment mission .....	\$8,339
Grant to IRC for airlift of emergency medical supplies .....	\$150,808
Grant to ICRC to deliver food, seeds and tools .....	\$2,100,000
Grant to IMC for child immunization project .....	\$437,822

### FFP Assistance

5,606 MT of food to CRS ..... \$1,942,000

Ocean Freight of 5,606 MT ..... \$750,000

### RP Assistance

Funding for ICRC Angola program ..... \$3,600,000

Total OFDA ..... \$4,188,402

Total FFP ..... \$2,692,000

Total RP ..... \$3,600,000

**TOTAL** **\$10,480,402**

### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ADRA - distributed clothing to displaced persons in MPLA-controlled Angola.

Africare - experienced difficulty implementing an emergency health project in Cuanza Sul due to the security situation. An Africare representative attended coordination meetings in Luanda and participated in several assessment missions. Africare also initiated an orphan assistance project in late 1990.

CRS - began distributing food in Benguela Province in cooperation with local Catholic organizations.

IRC - participated in assessment missions to UNITA territory and supervised airlift of medical supplies to Likuwa in March.

National Council of Negro Women - attempted to implement emergency health project in Cuanza Sul, in conjunction with Africare.

### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

#### International Organizations

EC - provided \$273,760 for a sanitation program implemented by MSF/Belgium. In September, the EC announced that it was temporarily halting shipment of 20,000 MT of food due to the poor management at the port at Lobito.

FAO - donated \$800,000 in food assistance.

ICRC - distributed 6,000 MT of food, seeds, blankets, and clothes to approximately 400,000 people in the Planalto region, comprising the provinces of Benguela, Bie, and Huambo. ICRC also distributed food, seeds, tools, and blankets in southeastern Angola.

UNICEF - managed the largest U.N. relief operation in MPLA-controlled Angola, with programs in food security, supplementary feeding, health services, water supply and nutritional surveillance.

UNDP/UNDRO - provided \$110,000 for local emergency food purchases.

WFP - provided \$3,000,000 in food assistance, and delivered 22,000 MT of food aid.

#### Governments

Pledges are in response to the U.N. Secretary General's May Appeal.

Canada - donated \$2,200,000 in food aid, \$3,300,000 to WFP, and \$5.8 million to Canadian NGOs.

Denmark - pledged \$392,400 through DanChurchAid.

Germany, Dem. Rep. - pledged 100 MT of food aid, valued at \$270,000.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - pledged \$227,500 to Caritas Angola.

Nigeria - pledged relief items, valued at \$250,000.

Norway - pledged \$68,700 to Caritas Angola.

Spain - pledged 1000 MT of wheat, valued at \$160,000.

Sweden - supplied drug kits to health clinics in Namibe, Huila, and Benguela and pledged \$1,124,600 to support airlifts and U.N. operations and \$145,200 to Caritas Angola.

United Kingdom - provided \$845,308 in emergency assistance.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

Canadian Council of International Cooperation  
(Canadian NGO consortium) - pledged \$6,550,000 in  
food and transportation costs and delivered 4,000 MT  
of food to Huila Province.

CARE Canada - delivered food from Zimbabwe via  
the Caprivi Strip into Cunene and provided technical  
support to the GPRA.

German Agro-Action - distributed 3,000 MT of corn  
and assisted drought victims in Cuanza Sul, Huila,  
Namibe, and Cunene Provinces.

MSF/France - has had medical personnel working in  
UNITA-controlled territory.

Tear Fund/UK - pledged \$49,300 in food.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,566,768</b>
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# ETHIOPIA - Drought

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Location:** Northern Ethiopia, principally Eritrea and Tigray

**No. Dead:** None reported

**No. Affected:** Initial estimates ranged as high as 5 million, final estimates suggest that 2.3-3.8 million people were at risk

**Total USG Assistance:** \$171,385,673

## The Disaster

Over two decades of civil war between the government of Ethiopia and insurgent groups in Eritrea and, more recently, in Tigray had devastated Ethiopia by 1990. Fighting – or the threat of conscription – had driven farmers off their land or made working on the land impossible. In 1989 and 1990, both drought and intensified fighting led to a severe food shortage in northern Ethiopia, especially in Eritrea, Tigray and Wollo. The fighting in Eritrea and Tigray had also eliminated some of the options for farmers seeking to supplement their incomes by migrating for wage labor. In February 1990, relief efforts were dealt a major blow when Eritrean insurgents captured the port of Massawa, cutting off the major relief route for supplies going into Eritrea and northern Tigray. Diplomatic efforts by both the United States and the Soviet Union failed to convince the Ethiopian government and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF – the principal insurgent group in Eritrea) to produce a workable agreement to reopen the port. In early 1990, the insurgents and the Ethiopian government agreed to an alternative relief route going north from Dese, but it made delivery of relief more difficult than it would have been through the port.

In late November 1989, international observers estimated that up to 5 million people would be at risk of starvation in northern Ethiopia. The Ethiopian Government itself estimated that 3.4 million people would need assistance outside the war zones. As more information became available about the extent of the famine, estimates of those at risk changed to 2.3-3.8 million. Despite the gravity of the situation,

there were no deaths reported due to the drought, and most people stayed in their villages and towns, avoiding the formation of feeding camps. Over 470,000 MT of relief food were delivered to Ethiopia between January and December 1990. The total cost of the relief effort, including both food and non-food relief, was more than \$365 million for FY 1990.

## Situation by Region

Poor rains during both the spring planting season ("belg") and the main season ("meher") in the summer of 1989 decimated the 1989-1990 harvest in Eritrea and Tigray. By the end of the summer, it became apparent that the regions of Eritrea, Tigray, Wollo, and Harerge would need emergency food assistance.

Agricultural production in Eritrea is dependent on a single rainy season that runs from July to September, with heavy rains falling only in July and August. In 1989, Eritrea received only 25% of its average rainfall in July, and only 58% of its normal rainfall in August. Total crop production in Eritrea for the 1989 - 1990 harvest was 60,000 MT, only 27% of a good year's harvest. (It should be noted that Eritrea suffers from chronic drought, and that the region is not self-sufficient in food production. As a result, the Eritreans have developed methods for coping with food shortages. However, because of the fierce fighting in Eritrea, many of the traditional methods, such as migration to urban centers for wage labor, could not be implemented.) Initial figures for at-risk populations in Eritrea ran as high as 3 million. Later estimates suggested that less than half that number actually needed emergency relief. For relief purposes, Eritrea – unlike Tigray, which was completely controlled by the insurgents in 1990 – had to be treated as two distinct regions: one under EPLF jurisdiction and one under the control of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GPDRE).

In Tigray the situation was somewhat better. A wide discrepancy in agricultural conditions throughout the region resulted in some districts producing surpluses while others had nearly total crop loss. Production for the whole region was 190,000 MT or approximately 63% of a good year's harvest. Both through commercial markets and through the efforts of the

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Relief Society of Tigray (REST - the relief arm of the Tigrayan liberation movement) grain from surplus areas was distributed in districts where crop failure was widespread. Early estimates of up to 1.4 million needing assistance in Tigray fell to approximately one million by mid-1990.

Concerns that **Wollo** province would experience a massive food shortage proved to be exaggerated. Early estimates of up to 1.4 million people at risk dropped to 200,000 by mid-1990. Wollo's harvest produced 75% of a good year's crop. Most of the losses in Wollo are attributable to the disruptions caused by fighting between the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the GPDRE, rather than to agroclimatic conditions.

**Harerge** proved difficult to assess. Small pockets in the lowland areas appear to have had a very bad year following one or two previous drought years. The highland areas produced an average harvest. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) of the GPDRE estimated that 568,740 people would need emergency food. International donors thought this number was too high, and consequently sent only small amounts of food to Harerge. There were reports of some deaths due to the famine late in the summer of 1990.

### **Relief Efforts**

By the end of the summer of 1989, famine monitors in Ethiopia were warning the international donor community that a food crisis was developing in Ethiopia. In late October, the Ethiopian Government issued an initial appeal to the international community for 330,000 MT of food for the 1.85 million people it estimated to be at risk. This early signal on the part of the government enabled the international community to mobilize quickly. International donors began to make pledges for food assistance in November. Since many of the people most at risk lived in areas under EPLF or TPLF control, one of the first issues the donors faced was the problem of delivering food across the battle lines. Through diplomatic channels, the international community urged the Ethiopian Government and the rebels to permit free passage of relief supplies to those living in insurgent territory. After several weeks of negotiation, in late December 1989 the GPDRE announced that it

had authorized the RRC to work with the Joint Relief Partnership (JRP - a consortium of Ethiopian NGOs) to develop a plan for delivering relief food to rebel-held Tigray from the northern Ethiopian port of Massawa. The JRP and the RRC signed an agreement permitting the JRP to run a limited relief program in Tigray shortly afterwards.

Before the plan could be fully implemented, heavy fighting broke out in Eritrea, Tigray and Wollo. In mid-February, the EPLF took the port of Massawa, leaving the GPDRE in control of Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, and a few other towns. The capture of Massawa completely cut off the flow of relief supplies through Massawa into Eritrea and northern Tigray. Up to 40,000 MT of relief food did pass through Massawa before the attack. However, approximately 40,000 MT of relief supplies were believed to be in the port at the time of the attack, of which 18,000-20,000 MT were probably destroyed. The remainder may have been seized and distributed by the EPLF after the attack.

The changed circumstances disrupted the agreement between the TPLF and the GPDRE. The EPLF capture of the port meant that the plan to have relief food for Tigray enter the country through Massawa would no longer work. However, in mid-March, the RRC and the TPLF agreed to let JRP relief convoys take food from Dese, in southern Wollo, to northern Wollo and Tigray along the "southern line." On March 21, the first convoy, consisting of eleven trucks carrying 120 MT of food arrived in Kobo, a city in northern Wollo. This southern route was more difficult than a corridor from Massawa would have been: the distances were much longer, the roads were not as good, and frequent skirmishes in the area of the route made safe passage more difficult to arrange. A number of improvements were made to the road during the spring, including the installation of two prefabricated bridges, which enabled the trucks to move food more quickly. Although skirmishes between the Government and the TPLF continued throughout the year, both sides kept the fighting away from the relief line. Periodic disagreement between the JRP and the World Trucking Organization in Ethiopia (WTOE - the U.N. organization which provided trucks for the southern route) and the JRP and REST were resolved without major disruption of the supply line. Despite all the difficulties, relief

convoys carried 104,000 MT along the southern line to northern Wollo and Tigray from March through December 1990. By September 1990, The JRP, which supervised the distribution of the relief supplies, reported that the food was reaching 236,000 beneficiaries in northern Wollo, and 723,000 in Tigray. Not all of those at risk could be reached by the supplies coming up the southern route. REST distributed another 133,000 MT of relief food in Tigray. This food was a combination of imported food and surplus crops from areas with ample harvests within Tigray. Very little information is available about REST's food distribution.

Shortly after the EPLF took Massawa, the Ethiopian government proposed an airlift to Asmara, since the city was cut off from resupply on the ground. Asmara faced increasingly harsh conditions, as shortages of fuel, electricity, food and water began to affect the

population. Although there were reports that some food leaked into Asmara across the battle lines, exorbitant prices put the food that was available out of the reach of much of the population. In addition, people fleeing the fighting as well as soldiers' families added to the numbers already in the city. Relief workers began to express increasing concern over the nutritional status of vulnerable parts of the population, especially children and elderly people, during the summer. In June 1990, the WFP began transporting cargo to Asmara on Ethiopian airlines planes using emergency transport funds left over from 1988. WFP issued an appeal for support from donors for a two-month airlift. At the beginning of August, WFP had raised enough money to charter two Trans Afrique planes for the airlift. Increasingly worried about the severe shortage of food in Asmara, the U.N. Secretary General made another appeal for funding to extend the airlift and to add another



**WTOE trucks move along the "southern line" into rebel-controlled Tigray**  
*Photo courtesy by Michael Harvey, AID/OFDA*

airplane. After the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, fuel became harder to find and more expensive. EPLF shelling of the Asmara airport forced the planes to stop flying for short periods of time on several occasions. The WFP airlift continued to run two planes between Asmara and Assab until the end of FY 1990, carrying over 26,000 MT of relief supplies including food, shelter materials, fuel, medical supplies, and feeding equipment. WFP reported that it had spent \$7 million on the airlift over and above the funds left over from the 1988 funds by early October 1990. A number of other smaller airlifts also brought relief supplies into Asmara:

Organization	Total carried (MT)
Christian Relief and Development Agency (CRDA)	1,042
Joint Relief Partnership	390
UNICEF	410

The food brought in by the airlifts was only distributed in government held areas in and around Asmara. It is estimated that approximately 1 million people were receiving emergency food in government controlled areas by the end of FY 1990. Over 119,000 MT of relief food was distributed by the Eritrean Relief Association (ERA – the relief arm of the Eritrean liberation movement) to needy people living in areas controlled by the EPLF. Very little information is available about ERA's food distribution.

*(The main rains in summer 1990 fell far short of the amount required for a good crop in Ethiopia. By the end of the summer, famine monitors were warning that Eritrea, parts of Tigray, and areas in southeastern Ethiopia would need emergency assistance during 1991. Over 4 million people were estimated to be at risk. Readers should refer to Ethiopia situation reports, issued monthly by OFDA, or the FY 1991 Annual Report for more information.)*

#### **Action Taken by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GPDRE) and Non-Governmental Organizations**

The Ethiopian Government's early acknowledgement of the impending famine in northern Ethiopia, and its willingness to negotiate safe passage routes with the insurgents contributed greatly to the success of the

1989–1990 famine relief effort. The GPDRE's early involvement enabled the donors to work closely with the RRC to conduct assessments of need and monitor the situation as it developed. The Government's initial estimate of 1.85 million people at risk did not include people in insurgent areas. Later the GPDRE issued revised estimates of 1.75 million people in insurgent controlled Eritrea and 800,000 people in insurgent controlled Tigray needing emergency food. The later estimates came much closer to other assessments of the scale of the need.

A crucial aspect of the relief effort was the agreement to insure that relief convoys moving through Wollo and Tigray would not become targets for either side. The government and the TPLF haggled over the details of an operating agreement for the JRP for several months. Once the agreement was signed, both sides honored their commitments to keep away from the "southern line." The GPDRE also permitted fuel tankers to accompany the convoys so that refueling along the long route was no longer an issue. In contrast with previous famines, reports of diversion of relief food for political purposes were minimal this year. One relief official indicated that he saw the RRC distributing relief grain to Ethiopian militia, but this was the only such incident reported on either the government or the insurgent side. Both ERA and REST played a major role in the distribution of relief food. Some of the convoys supervised by ERA and REST were bombed by GPDRE airplanes, but most made it through without any damage. Since neither group would allow comprehensive outside monitoring of the distribution, it is difficult to assess the integrity of the process.

In the months following the EPLF capture of Massawa, the Ethiopian Government made several unsuccessful attempts to recover the city, and bombed the port repeatedly, raising fears that the port would not be useable without major renovations. Intensive diplomatic efforts throughout the spring resulted in a joint U.S.-USSR. announcement in June that the Ethiopian Government had agreed to stop bombing the port and to allow relief food to enter the port under a U.N. sponsored plan. For the next six months, international donors went back and forth between the two sides, as each in turn declared that it was willing to open the port if certain conditions



could be satisfied. Despite numerous occasions on which the EPLF and the government appeared close to resolution of outstanding issues, there was no agreement in FY 1990. Massawa remained closed through the end of the year.

### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

The U.S. Government began to monitor the situation in Ethiopia in early 1989. A.I.D.'s Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) started tracking the first rains in the spring and continued to follow the progress of the rains and crop patterns through the end of the year. The USAID Mission kept a close watch on the rains, and on Oct. 14, 1989, U.S. Charge d'Affaires Robert G. Houdek declared a disaster due to conditions of severe drought which could lead to famine in northern Ethiopia. The U.S. Government provided over half of the relief food delivered to northern Ethiopia during FY 1990. Throughout the year, the USG played a major role in both the diplomatic and logistical aspects of the relief effort.

The USG maintained a consistent policy of working with all the parties involved in the relief effort to ensure that food reached those in need in both government and insurgent territory. U.S. relief agencies cooperated with other donors to maintain a steady supply of relief in the pipeline to avoid breaks in food distribution. After the EPLF had taken Massawa, the USG, along with other donors, pressed both the EPLF and the GPDRE to reopen the port to relief deliveries. In April, the United States, the EC, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, and Sweden issued a joint statement calling on all parties to facilitate relief, including opening all ports in Ethiopia. The Soviet Union later endorsed the statement. In June, the United States and the Soviet Union were able to obtain a commitment from the GPDRE to stop bombing the port and to permit Massawa to be used for relief purposes. Unfortunately, that agreement did not lead to a settlement between the GPDRE and the EPLF over the port. The USG and the Soviet Union also agreed to start a joint airlift to Massawa using Soviet planes and American food, but this plan was never implemented due to EPLF opposition.

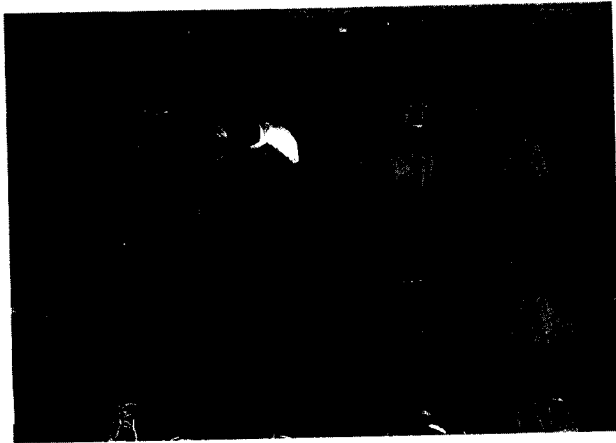
### **OFDA Assistance**

OFDA supported the relief program in a variety of ways. Realizing that more staff would be needed to assist in the relief effort, OFDA paid for six contractors to work on relief issues both in the Mission in Addis and elsewhere. OFDA funded two additional contractors to assess trucking capacity and needs in northern Ethiopia, with regard to transportation of emergency food. Because the need for trucks and spare parts was so great, OFDA made grants to CRS for food distribution trucks and spare parts, and to Lutheran World Relief for spare parts for transport trucks in use on the emergency food supply routes. OFDA also paid to move five water tanker trucks that it had purchased in FY 1989 for Somalia relief efforts from Somalia to Ethiopia (see "Somalia Civil Strife," *OFDA Annual Report, FY 1989*). OFDA also funded purchases of food in surplus areas in Ethiopia for distribution in northern Ethiopia through various NGOs. In response to a special request, OFDA provided 30,000 blankets and 375 rolls of plastic sheeting from its stockpile to the Christian Relief Development Agency (CRDA) for use at a camp for displaced people in northern Ethiopia. The drought and the fighting in Eritrea led to a deterioration in health conditions. OFDA provided funds to Action Internationale Contre La Faim (AICF) to do nutritional assessments and provide medical care at two clinics in Eritrea (one was subsequently moved due to fighting in the area). In addition, OFDA made two grants to WFP to support the airlift into Asmara. OFDA also paid for staffing for the office of the Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General in Ethiopia through the U.N. Emergency Preparedness and Planning Group.

Through a Congressional earmark, OFDA also made three grants to Ethiopian organizations for support of children who had been displaced and/or orphaned by war and famine in Ethiopia.

### **FFP Assistance**

U.S. Government food assistance provided through FFP accounted for over 51% of all the food aid reaching northern Ethiopia in 1989-1990. The first shipments were authorized in October and began arriving in Ethiopia in January 1990. U.S. food was allocated as follows:



**Ethiopian school girls on morning break at orphanage in Addis Ababa partially funded by OFDA**  
 Photo by Franca Brilliant, OFDA/LAI

158,691 MT to LWR for relief in Eritrea and Tigray

64,734 MT to Joint Relief Partnership through CRS for the southern line from Assab to Eritrea and Tigray, and a small amount for relief in Harerge

11,261 MT to CARE, approximately half went to victims of drought and war in Northern Shoa, and half went to Harerge

3,800 MT to LRCS for emergency programs throughout Ethiopia

1,462 MT to FHI for emergency relief in southern Shoa and eastern Gondar

300 MT to American Joint Distribution Committee for the feeding of newly displaced people in Addis Ababa

2,499 MT for the UN-sponsored Assab-Asmara airlift

38,343 MT for refugee feeding in western and eastern Ethiopia

**TOTAL TONNAGE: 281,090 MT**

The total value of FFP's emergency food assistance, including both commodities and transport, was \$159,514,900.

#### **RP Assistance**

RP provided the ICRC with \$2 million in FY 1990 for surgical teams in Bahir Dar, Dese and Asmara. The teams set up emergency clinics whose primary targets were civilians and soldiers wounded as a result of the fighting.

#### **Summary of USG Assistance**

##### **OFDA Assistance**

Grants to WFP for airlift to Asmara .....\$2,500,000

Grant to AICF for an emergency nutrition and health program in Eritrea ..... \$103,550

Grant to LWR for spare parts to transport relief supplies in northern Ethiopia .....\$1,029,000

Grant to CRS for emergency food distribution in northern Ethiopia and for transport of 5 water/fuel tanker trucks..... \$700,705

Grant to UNDP for the Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Group (EPPG) ..... \$160,000

Funding for six contractors to support relief operations ..... \$210,742

Funding for two contractors to assess trucking and transport of relief food in northern Ethiopia .....\$27,230

Grant to Redd Barna for food purchases for northern Ethiopia..... \$4,000,000

Grant to CRS for purchase of six trucks and spare parts for the Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat and the Joint Relief Partnership, to be used for emergency food distribution..... \$527,538

Provision and transport for 30,000 blankets and 375 rolls of plastic sheeting to CRDA for use in displaced persons camps in northern Ethiopia ..... \$288,755

Funding for a contractor to support the USAID Mission's relief efforts in Addis Ababa for two months, starting Jan. 19 .....\$19,299

Umbrella grant for CRDA for relief supplies  
under orphan earmark ..... \$150,000

Grant for construction of toilet and shower  
facilities and for family reunification consultant  
under orphan earmark ..... \$87,712

Funding for emergency tented camp under  
orphan earmark ..... \$66,242

Total OFDA ..... \$9,870,773  
Total FFP ..... \$159,514,900  
Total RP ..... \$2,000,000

**TOTAL** **\$171,385,673**

#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

Baptist World Relief - provided hunger relief,  
agricultural projects and support for health care  
clinics in Tigray and Gondar provinces. Total value of  
projects was \$26,748.

CARE - spent \$11,282,800 on transport and delivery  
of food and water.

CRS - bought ten trucks costing a total of \$800,000 for  
delivery of relief food along the southern route and  
\$41,000 worth of truck tires. CRS purchased spare  
parts worth \$138,000 for 6 trucks funded by OFDA.  
CRS also sent medicine to Asmara at a cost of  
\$180,000.

FHI - sent an estimated \$2,200,000 worth of grains  
and an additional \$722,965 in cash.

Grassroots International - gave \$15,000 to ERA  
mainly for a water supply project.

LWR - spent \$537,500 on agricultural rehabilitation  
through indigenous organizations.

MAP International - sent medicine and vaccines  
worth \$7,100.

Oxfam - provided grinding mills in Tigray costing  
\$75,000, agricultural assistance (oxen, seeds, tools) in  
Eritrea valued at \$70,000, and a grant for milk powder  
in Eritrea valued at \$71,000, as well as development  
assistance.

**TOTAL** **\$16,167,113**



**Ethiopian children in vocational class at Enterprises  
Children's Home, a center for orphans and community  
children partially funded by OFDA**

Photo by Franca Brilliant, OFDA/LAI

### International Organizations

## Governments

### Non-Governmental Organizations

# MOZAMBIQUE - Civil Strife

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Location:** Nationwide

**No. Dead:** Since 1981, an estimated 900,000 civilian deaths directly or indirectly caused by the war, according to the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa

**No. Affected:** 4,500,000, including 2,000,000 internally displaced and returnees, and approximately 1,500,000 refugees in neighboring countries

**Total USG Assistance:** \$46,262,149

## The Disaster

Approximately fifteen years of constant civil strife, nationwide food shortages, and economic stagnation have taken their toll on the nation of Mozambique. In 1990, after years of being unsuccessful at defeating the renegade guerrillas trying to destabilize the country, the government of Mozambique agreed to hold peace talks with their arch-enemy, RENAMO. The decision to hold these talks was based on several factors. Despite joint military campaigns with Zimbabwean forces and diplomatic efforts to cut off external support for the discredited RENAMO movement, the government had been unsuccessful at stopping hit-and-run attacks on civilians and infrastructure by elusive guerrilla units. Furthermore, over the last several years the government had embarked on a series of political and economic reforms which culminated in the renunciation of one party Marxist-Leninist rule and a commitment to multi-party democracy and free enterprise. Finally, both the civilian population and international community had become weary of the permanent emergency situation and put pressure on the government to seek a resolution to the conflict.

While peace talks were taking place in Malawi, Kenya, and Italy, the plight of the Mozambican people continued. Random guerrilla attacks on villages and relief convoys continued in all ten provinces. Over 2 million Mozambicans were listed as internally displaced, including approximately 150,000 returnees. An additional 2.5 million Mozambicans

living in rural areas were unable to grow enough food because of chronic drought and frequent RENAMO attacks. Not included in the estimates of the Mozambican affected population were urban dwellers affected by food shortages and the more than 1 million Mozambicans who had sought refuge from the civil war in neighboring countries. As the possibility for a nationwide ceasefire grew, relief agencies began planning for an anticipated influx of Mozambican returnees from other countries.

As more and more returnees began trickling across the borders and more rural areas became accessible, the number of people requiring emergency assistance grew. The condition of villagers living in areas once controlled by RENAMO was by far the most desperate. Most of these villagers had been mistreated by their RENAMO captors, and were found to be sick and starving when government forces and relief agencies finally got access to them. In the district capital of Morruea in Zambezia Province, between 30 and 50 persons were dying each day from starvation or disease. Outbreaks of measles in overcrowded *deslocado* camps claimed the lives of thousands of malnourished children. Thousands of *deslocados* arrived at Marrumeu in Sofala Province in dire need of food, most wearing empty sacks or tree bark. Many villages were still inaccessible because of the threat of guerrilla ambush. Most observers expressed skepticism that RENAMO would be able to guarantee a ceasefire among all of the guerrilla units and bandits throughout the country.

## Action Taken By the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The duration of the emergency situation was also taking its toll on the GRM's relief infrastructure. The Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) continued to transport most of the donated food and relief supplies to the district level. However, a shortage of trucks due to bandit attacks and inadequate donor pledges caused a serious hindrance to the delivery of relief supplies to the most seriously affected areas. Private truckers were contracted by the DPCCN and NGOs to transport food. Food was also transported by railroad and by barge to coastal areas. As a last resort, relief supplies



**Deslocados who had escaped from rebel attack**  
Photos by Joseph Gettier, AID/OFDA

were airlifted to affected areas in 15 districts which were otherwise inaccessible.

Another indication of the duration of the emergency situation were the reports for the first time that food aid was being diverted and stolen. The GRM set up a commission of inquiry to investigate reported cases of theft and diversion of food aid commodities. The DPCCN also implemented tighter monitoring and accountability measures in an effort to insure that food commodities were delivered to their intended beneficiaries.

Two domestic non-governmental organizations were also involved in relief operations. The Christian Council of Mozambique (CCM) sponsored several airlifts and distributed food, clothes, blankets, seeds, and handtools to needy Mozambicans. The

Mozambican Red Cross Society worked in collaboration with the ICRC and LRCS on a number of emergency assistance and rehabilitation programs.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

For the seventh straight year, the USG provided humanitarian assistance to Mozambique. In FY 1990, OFDA transferred funding of several of the U.S. PVO relief and rehabilitation projects over to A.I.D.'s Development Fund for Africa account. OFDA had originally funded projects managed by CARE, WVRD, Africare, SCE, FHI, and ADRA, but by FY 1990 these projects had become less emergency oriented and more involved in providing rehabilitation assistance to Mozambique. A PVO Support Project was developed by A.I.D.'s Bureau for Africa and funded at a level of approximately \$6 million in FY 1990.

OFDA continued to provide emergency relief assistance to the victims of civil strife in Mozambique. On Oct. 27, 1989, U.S. Ambassador Melissa Wells redeclared a disaster situation in Mozambique for the seventh year in a row. In FY 1989, OFDA began funding airlifts of food, seeds and relief supplies into the district of Gile in Zambezia Province. These airlifts, conducted by WVRD and Air Serv, saved the lives of thousands of *deslocados* who had escaped from RENAMO and congregated in the villages of Gile and Mugalama. The success of this program led OFDA to provide a grant to WVRD to airlift food and supplies into isolated areas as soon as pockets of famine were identified. In October 1990, DPCCN relief personnel and WVRD staff visited the recently liberated town of Morrua in Zambezia Province and identified 51,000 people in dire need of assistance and as many as 30 to 50 persons dying each day. The WVRD Emergency Airlift Grant enabled WVRD to quickly perform nutritional and agricultural assessments and charter the Mozambican national airline to deliver food and agpaks into the otherwise inaccessible area. By November, WVRD had airlifted 242 MT of food and supplies into Morrua and the death rate had been significantly reduced.

Inaccessibility continued to be a constraint throughout Mozambique. In FY 1990, OFDA renewed its grant with the U.S. PVO, Air Serv, to provide airplane

passenger service to USAID personnel to enable them to inspect relief projects and conduct assessments. An OFDA team used an Air Serv plane during their visit to Mozambique in April. OFDA also purchased a Cessna Caravan for Air Serv to be used for small relief commodity airlifts into isolated areas. The plane arrived in May, but had to be pulled out in late September to replace another Air Serv plane in Sudan.

In response to a GRM emergency appeal for agricultural inputs, USAID/Maputo requested that OFDA provide funds to purchase sorghum, butterbean and cowpea seed in time for the planting season. OFDA sent USAID/Maputo a mission allotment for \$500,000 to fund the procurement. The seeds were purchased and distributed to displaced farmers in the four southern provinces in time for planting.

The major portion of the U.S. Government's assistance to Mozambique was in the form of food aid. The USG continued to be the largest food aid donor to Mozambique. In FY 1990, A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace provided 93,791 MT as part of its regular Title II program, 53,104 MT in emergency Title II commodities, and 5,530 MT in Section 416 food commodities. As in previous years, approximately one third of this food was distributed by the DPCCN or U.S. PVOs to affected and displaced persons in rural areas. The other two-thirds was sold by the Ministry of Commerce to affected urban dwellers. This program was designed to prevent urban Mozambicans from becoming dependent on free food distribution. The substantial local currency proceeds from these sales were used to finance various government and U.S. PVO relief and rehabilitation activities.

### **Summary of USG Assistance**

#### **OFDA Assistance**

Grant to Air Serv to purchase Cessna Caravan .....	\$950,000
Grant to Air Serv to provide air service .....	\$394,460
Grant to WVRD for Emergency Airlifts .....	\$484,000
Mission Allotment for seed procurement .....	\$500,000



**This malnourished child was one of the thousands of victims of civil strife in Mozambique**

#### **USAID Assistance (DFA Account)**

WVRD Agriculture/Child Survival .....	\$2,000,000
CARE Logistical Support Unit .....	\$1,000,000
SCF/US Gaza Agricultural Recovery .....	\$1,100,000
FHI Sofala Agricultural Recovery .....	\$932,789
ADRA Inhambane Agricultural Recovery .....	\$500,000
Africare Sofala Agriculture/Water .....	\$200,000

#### **FFP Assistance**

93,791 MT Title II regular program .....	\$12,863,200
Transport costs of 93,791 MT .....	\$8,025,900
53,104 MT Title II emergency program .....	\$9,544,400
Transport costs of 53,104 MT .....	\$6,962,400

5,530 MT Section 416 .....	\$492,200
Transport costs of 5,530 MT .....	\$312,800
<b>Total OFDA .....</b>	<b>\$2,328,460</b>
<b>Total AFR .....</b>	<b>\$5,732,789</b>
<b>Total FFP .....</b>	<b>\$38,200,900</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$46,262,149</b>
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#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ADRA - managed an agricultural recovery and child survival program in northern Inhambane Province.

Africare - managed two projects in Sofala Province: one that distributed agricultural inputs to displaced farmers and the other that provided technical assistance in constructing shallow wells in Dondo district.

Air Serv International - provided crew and twin engine aircraft for use by relief personnel to inspect relief programs in remote areas.

CARE - continued to manage the Logistical Support Unit of the DPCCN, overseeing the receipt, storage, transportation, distribution and monitoring of most of the internationally donated relief commodities, including food.

CRS - supported various Caritas projects throughout the country.

CWS - supported the Christian Council of Mozambique's program to transport and distribute seeds, food, clothing and utensils to affected populations.

FHI - distributed seeds, clothing and medicines to displaced Mozambicans in Sofala Province.

Oxfam America - installed shallow wells and irrigation equipment in Tete Province.

SCF/US - managed an agricultural recovery and child survival in Gaza Province and the traumatized children and family reunification program.

WVRD - directed the emergency airlift of food and supplies in Zambezia Province. WVRD also ran a commodity management program in Zambezia, an ag-pak distribution project in Tete and Zambezia, and a primary health care/child survival program in Tete.

#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

On April 25-26, governments and non-governmental organizations pledged more than \$130,000,000 in food and other assistance at the Mozambique Emergency Donors' Conference held in New York. The following list of international assistance is taken from "Response to Mozambique Emergency Appeal 1990-91" dated January 1, 1991.

##### International Organizations

EC - donated \$13,869,144 in food aid and vital medicines and emergency medical supplies.

ICRC - provided emergency assistance to civilians affected and isolated by the conflict.

UNDP - provided institutional support to CENE.

UNDRO - supported emergency stockpiles in Maputo and Beira.

UNHCR - coordinated a program to resettle Mozambican returnees.

UNICEF - managed various health, agriculture, water, and vital medicines projects throughout Mozambique.

WFP - provided \$15,369,927 in food aid and logistical support.

##### Governments

Australia - donated \$836,430 in food aid.

Austria - gave \$405,000 in food aid.

Canada - provided food aid and grants to COCAMO, CARE, UNICEF and UNHCR, for a total contribution of \$1,911,928.

Denmark - contributed \$668,142 for returnees.





**Children in a feeding center in Mugalama receive food delivered to their village by the WVRD emergency airlift funded by OFDA**

Finland - gave \$1,610,572 in food aid and grants to UNICEF

Germany - gave \$3,059,618 in food aid and grants to German Agro-Action and UNICEF

Italy - provided \$7,780,000 in logistical support to the DPCCN.

Japan - contributed \$944,518 in food aid.

Korea, Rep. - donated \$30,000.

Liechtenstein - donated \$14,184 for returnee programs.

Netherlands - donated \$3,891,726 in food aid, logistical support and grant to UNHCR.

Norway - provided \$6,451,954 in grants to WFP and Redd Barna for logistical support and seeds and tools.

Sweden - provided \$25,722,133 for logistical support, trucks, medicines, seeds, handtools, clothing, blankets, and food.

Switzerland - donated \$7,649,100 in food aid and grants to UNDP, UNDRO, and Handicap International.

SCF/UK - managed relief and rehabilitation projects mainly in Zambezia.

**TOTAL**

**\$103,241,135**

United Kingdom - provided \$10,264,916 in food aid and grants to CARE, Action Aid, Caritas, HelpAge, SCF/UK, and CONCERN.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

ActionAid - managed relief and rehabilitation projects in Zambezia Province and contributed \$210,600.

Bioforce - distributed seeds to displaced farmers in Inhambane province.

Caritas - donated \$9,000 in food aid to the Appeal.

COCAMO (Canadian NGO Consortium) - provided assistance in Nampula Province.

Eduardo Mondlane Foundation - supported the construction of wells, schools and health clinics in eight provinces.

German Agro-Action - distributed seeds, tools, clothing, and blankets, valued at \$171,000 in Sofala and Manica Provinces.

Handicap International - operated a physiotherapy and orthopedic center for amputees.

HelpAge - managed health and water projects in Maputo Province.

MSF/Belgium - operated a health project in Inhambane, Maputo, and Tete provinces.

MSF/France - managed a health project in Manica and Zambezia.

MSF/Netherlands - managed a medical technical assistance project in Nampula.

Oxfam/UK - operated relief programs in Niassa, Cabo Delgado and Zambezia provinces. The total contribution was valued at \$2,371,243.

Redd Barna - engaged in relief and rehabilitation activities in Manica and Sofala provinces.

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# SOMALIA - Civil Strife

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**Date:** Fighting intensified in December 1989

**Location:** Northern Somalia

**No. Dead:** Exact number unknown, but estimates put it at more than 5,000

**No. Affected:** 100,000 Ethiopian refugees, and 140,000 Somalis in northern Somalia

**Total USG Assistance:** \$16,615,250

## The Disaster

Civil strife intensified in northern Somalia between the Somali Army and rebels loyal to the Somali National Movement (SNM) in December 1989. All normal economic activities in the affected areas ceased, and living conditions were difficult. Reports from the distressed zones indicated that 240,000 people were at risk from starvation and continued violence.

(Northern Somalia was also the refugee center for many Ethiopians who earlier fled the fighting in their country.)

This latest crisis was caused by the continued dissatisfaction with and resentment of the government of President Siad Barre, who came to power in a military coup d'etat in 1969. Opposition political groups within and outside the country accuse him of running the country capriciously and favoring his family and clan members. Arbitrary imprisonment, torture, and extrajudicial executions are reported to be common under his regime.

During the intense periods of fighting, relief operations in northern Somalia were extremely difficult. Security for relief personnel transporting goods to affected areas was inadequate. The emergency situation was further complicated by the Somali government's unwillingness to facilitate the distribution of relief assistance to areas controlled by its enemies.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

In response to the need for immediate relief assistance, U.S. Ambassador T. Frank Crigler declared northern Somalia a disaster area on Jan. 22,

1990. He requested food and logistics support to assist the victims.

OFDA dispatched a small plane from Ethiopia to transport relief personnel traveling to the distressed north. A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provided 37,354.8 MT of P.L. 480 food in response to the Somali emergency. The cost of the FFP donation was estimated at \$10,449,200.

The U.S. State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs provided \$2,620,000 through UNHCR to assist the Ethiopian refugees in Somalia. It also donated \$1,725,000 in response to ICRC emergency appeals. Special additional contributions were made from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA): a total of \$1,700,000 was donated toward UNHCR's resettlement program in Somalia; another \$121,050 was provided to UNDP for operational costs of the small plane sent by OFDA from Ethiopia.

**TOTAL**

**\$16,615,250**

## Assistance Provided by the International Community

ICRC - implemented a repatriation program for Ethiopian refugees in northern Somalia and also coordinated a large relief operation in the affected areas.

UNHCR - provided emergency relief assistance to the refugees in northern Somalia.

*(Note: The government of Siad Barre was overthrown subsequent to the completion of this report. Readers should refer to 1991 Somalia situation reports or the FY 1991 Annual Report for information on further developments.)*

# SOUTH AFRICA - Civil Strife

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Location:** Bophuthatswana, Lebowa, Venda, Gazankulu, Kwa-Ndebele, Kangwane, Kwa Zulu, Transkei, and Ciskei homelands and townships in Cape, Orange Free State, Natal, and Transvaal provinces

**No. Dead:** Estimated 3,000 killed as a result of political violence

**No. Affected:** 1,800,000 required emergency food assistance

**Total USG Assistance:** \$500,000

## The Disaster

The year 1990 was a period of tremendous political change, but for many black South Africans it remained a day to day struggle with poverty, hunger and violence. The release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners and the legalization of the African National Congress raised expectations for the eventual elimination of apartheid, but at the same time sparked brutal intra-racial rivalries among black political and tribal groups. By the end of 1990, over 3,000 black South Africans met with violent deaths in a continual spiral of inter-tribal killings and reprisals. This civil strife uprooted tens of thousands of people, mostly women and children, and forced them into destitution marked by hunger and substandard living conditions.

This intensification of violence exacerbated the already poor living conditions of millions of black South Africans. The combination of rising unemployment and rapid inflation caused almost 2 million South Africans to be dependent on donated food rations. In some urban areas and townships, unemployment was estimated as high as 70%. The remittances that hundreds of thousands of migrant laborers sent back to their families were severely curtailed. In addition, the inflation rate was estimated to be between 15% and 25% and the retail price of maize meal rose to levels beyond the means of many black South Africans. Drought also took its toll on food production. Both cereal crops and livestock herds were decimated by several years of poor rains.

Malnutrition, which normally runs at about 70% for black children from one to five years of age, was reported on the increase. It has been estimated that over 26,000 children die from malnutrition and related diseases each year in South Africa, a country that is normally a net exporter of basic grains.



**Children displaced by inter-tribal fighting near Durban**  
Photos by Joseph Gettier, AID/OFDA

## Action Taken by South African Non-Governmental Organizations

Operation Hunger, a multi-racial, non-political NGO, manages the largest emergency feeding program in South Africa. Operation Hunger works independently of the South African government and homeland authorities and relies on donations from local businesses, church groups, public fund raising campaigns, and foreign donors. It responds only to community requests for assistance and distributes food rations through schools, churches, and other designated outlets. Operation Hunger also manages self-help gardening projects in the homelands, designed to relieve community dependence on food aid.

In 1990, Operation Hunger fed approximately 1.4 million people. By the end of the year, an additional 400,000 people were on the waiting list. Since the start of Operation Hunger's feeding program, the child mortality rate has significantly decreased.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

For the fifth consecutive year, the USG provided assistance to Operation Hunger's feeding program inside South Africa. On Oct. 13, 1989, U.S. Ambassador William L. Swing redeclared the disaster, responding to "the grave situation faced by thousands of legally disadvantaged South Africans as a result of civil strife and displacement and a slowly developing catastrophe caused by nature and man's neglect." OFDA sent a mission allotment of \$500,000 to USAID/Pretoria to execute a grant with Operation Hunger. In March 1990, an OFDA team visited South Africa and inspected the Operation Hunger program.



Operation Hunger supported community gardens

**TOTAL** **\$500,000**

#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

Presbyterian Hunger Program - donated \$118,000 to Operation Hunger programs.

**TOTAL** **\$118,000**

#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

Switzerland - contributed \$165,000 to Operation Hunger.

United Kingdom - gave \$252,000 to Operation Hunger.

Welthungerhilfe (German PVO) - provided about \$2,025,000 to Operation Hunger.

**TOTAL** **\$2,442,000**

# SUDAN - Civil Strife/Displaced Persons

**Date:** 1989-1990

**Location:** Civil Strife in southern Sudan; displaced persons in the south, Southern Darfur and Kordofan Provinces, Central Province, and Khartoum

**No. Dead:** Not reported

**No. Affected:** 4,500,000

**Total USG Assistance:** \$31,852,207

## The Disaster

A mixture of religious, racial, political and economic tensions has resulted in civil war in Sudan for most of its history since independence in 1956. The Government of Sudan (GOS) has waged the current war with the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) since 1983. The SPLA is dominated by members of the Dinka tribe, the largest tribe in southern Sudan. In its fight against the insurgency in the south, the government exploited tribal tensions by arming traditional enemies of the Dinka tribe. Civil war and heightened tribal conflict disrupted agricultural and economic activity throughout the southern war zone (Bahr El Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Equatoria Regions) and in parts of the transitional zone (Southern Kordofan and Southern Darfur Provinces), forcing millions of people to flee their homes. Estimates in 1990 of the number of displaced persons in the south, in the transitional zone, and in Khartoum ranged from 3 million to 4.5 million including more than 1 million in Khartoum. The United Nations estimated that between 4.4 million and 4.5 million people would need relief and rehabilitation assistance during 1990. In addition, there were at least 500,000 Sudanese refugees reported in Ethiopia, Uganda, Zaire, and the Central African Republic.

In 1989, the United Nations launched a multi-national relief effort which was referred to as Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS). The first phase of OLS (OLS I) delivered an abundance of relief assistance to government and SPLA-controlled areas. (For details of OLS I see "Sudan Civil Strife," *FY 1989 OFDA Annual Report*.) The successes of OLS I were attributed in large part to the *de facto* cease-fire

between the GOS and SPLA which lasted throughout most of 1989. This period of peace ended with the SPLA's attack on Kurmuk in October 1989, after which the GOS suspended all relief flights in Sudan except those serving the government-held towns of Juba, Wau and Malakal.

In an effort to restart relief operations, the United Nations organized the OLS II conference, originally set for Nov. 28, 1989, on Mar. 26, 1990. At the conference, the GOS, donors, and the United Nations agreed to a plan of action modelled closely after that used in OLS I, which would rely heavily on airlifts and truck convoys to Equatoria Province, the rail corridor into Bahr El Ghazal Province, and barges navigating the Nile River in Upper Nile Province. In addition to delivering emergency food and non-food assistance to affected towns, OLS II also advocated an expansion of immunization and community health programs, reconstruction of water and sanitation systems, and provision of cattle vaccinations. Because many issues remained unresolved after the OLS II conference, relief operations were continually plagued by operational, administrative, and political constraints throughout 1990, with the restrictions on flight operations being the largest obstacle to the relief operation.

While ICRC activities in Sudan were kept separate from OLS, due to the ICRC's special mandate, its programs were complementary and closely coordinated with the U.N. effort. ICRC flights had served 21 locations in southern Sudan in 1989. However, all ICRC flights were suspended on Nov. 4, 1989. ICRC flights to Wau and Malakal (GOS), and Kongor and Ler (SPLA) resumed for a brief period the first week of April but were grounded again by the GOS during the last three weeks of the month. Relief flights resumed on May 4, 1990, traveling from Khartoum to Wau, Malakal and Juba; and from Lokichokio (Kenya) to Bor, Kongor, and Ler. GOS permission for ICRC transport of seeds and tools with C-130 aircraft was not granted until late in May, but these flew only to the GOS towns. Finally, the GOS suspended ICRC flights to SPLA towns late in September 1990, which forced the ICRC to stop serving GOS towns as well. The GOS also restricted U.N. relief flights. All U.N. light aircraft, including Twin Otter aircraft serving southern Sudan, were

suspended from Nov. 4, 1989, through Apr. 8, 1990. On Sept. 2, 1990, all U.N. flights to the south were halted again.

Efforts to deliver relief food by train and barge to southern Sudan were unsuccessful in 1990. A train in Babanusa loaded in September 1989 was finally allowed to depart for Aweil on Aug. 19, but never reached its destination. Barges from Kosti and Renk never reached Malakal due to constant disputes between the GOS and SPLA over food allocations. The GOS prohibited ICRC's use of a barge donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, which was intended to transport relief goods between Bor, Yirol, and Ler.

NGOs working in Sudan continually faced difficult operating conditions, including restrictions on the use of radios, lack of fuel, security concerns, travel constraints, delays in obtaining the higher exchange rate, and difficulties clearing relief items through customs. Tribal clashes and escalated military activity in the transitional zone forced many NGOs to cease relief operations in the area.

In August the U.N. revised OLS II target food deliveries based on field assessments; 73,192 MT were targeted for GOS-held areas and 18,965 MT for SPLA-held areas. About 70% of that target was estimated to have been delivered by August. In addition to the delivery of emergency food, the plan called for delivery of 4,500 MT of seeds and tools during the first quarter of 1990, divided equally between GOS and SPLA-held towns.

Rains in Darfur Province, Kordofan Province, and areas east of Khartoum were late and less than average in the summer. Rains were insufficient and very erratic in May, June, and early July in the following provinces: Central Region, Blue Nile, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and parts of eastern Bahr El Ghazal. Many of the seeds distributed under OLS II failed to germinate due to the poor rains. (For a detailed description of the drought conditions, see "Sudan Drought/Civil Strife," *FY 1991 OFDA Annual Report*.)

**Equatorial/Jungle Provinces:** Heightened military activity in Equatoria forced an influx of people into the GOS garrison town of Juba. The displaced population in Juba rose from 185,000 in January to

over 200,000 late in the year. The town remained dependent on relief flights from Kenya, Uganda, and Khartoum throughout 1990. Because these flights were often suspended, the town's food stocks were very low by December.

Road transport of food to Equatoria included CRS and WFP convoys into eastern Equatoria from Kenya and WFP convoys into western Equatoria via the towns of Yambio, Kaya, and Kajo Keiji. Poor infrastructure and heightened military activity greatly hampered movement of these convoys.

An estimated 140,000 people were affected in the following towns west of Juba: Yei, Mundri, Tembura, Ezo, Yambio, Ibba, and Maridi. Some relief food was transported to Yei late in 1989 via military-escorted convoys from Kaya. The SPLA's capture of Kaya in February and subsequent attack on Yei eliminated the option of road transport to Yei and Juba and forced a massive exodus of people from Yei. In August, Oxfam/UK reported heightened malnutrition in Kaya.

Field visits in September 1990 to towns east of Juba, including Kaya, Lasu, Chokudum, Kimatong, and Kapoeta, indicated that food security was precarious due to failed plantings resulting from unfavorable weather conditions.

GOS military actions interrupted OLS activities in the south. The Sudanese air force bombed Torit on June 5, hitting the ICRC hospital and a school. Between Sept. 20–24 the Sudanese air force bombed several SPLA-held towns in southern Sudan which hosted U.N. and ICRC relief teams. Several bombs were also dropped on towns in November, including several assaults on Bor and Torit.

**Bahr El Ghazal Province:** With little access to Bahr El Ghazal, estimates of the numbers of affected people were difficult to obtain. A total of 1,500 MT of emergency food was targeted to reach Aweil by train, but never reached its destination. Relief stocks in Aweil were thought to be exhausted by late February, except for a small amount reserved for a special feeding program for the most vulnerable population. A good November 1989 harvest was reported around Aweil. However, food shortages north of Aweil prompted large population movements to Southern



**Taposa woman and child outside OFDA-funded child immunization clinic near Kapoeta**

Photos by Michael Harvey, AID/OFDA

Kordofan Province; in late August, 100 persons a day were fleeing Mayen Abun northward.

All relief food in Wau came from ICRC stocks. The ICRC reported a satisfactory nutritional situation in the town in May, but remained concerned throughout the year about rising food prices, suspension of relief flights, and restrictions on the use of radios. Child deaths due to diarrheal diseases peaked in August, averaging two per day according to a report received that month.

**Upper Nile, Blue Nile, and Central Provinces:** A precarious security situation in and around Malakal prompted the evacuation of most expatriate staff in early February. The Regional Governor took over relief stocks and began distributing food without consulting the local relief committee (LRC). By August food shortages were severe, with sorghum only available in the black market. The ICRC reported that between 50,000 to 61,000 people required emergency food aid. ICRC began an airlift of 1,000 MT on Aug. 12 and began food distribution on Aug. 14. The ICRC halted the airlift on Sept. 26 after the GOS suspended flights to SPLA towns. Water supply and delivery in the town was also very poor. A

census conducted in September 1990 indicated there were close to 100,000 displaced persons in the town.

Food security deteriorated in rural areas of the Blue Nile Province late in 1990 due to poor weather conditions. Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) reported high malnutrition rates, consumption of wild foods, and high grain prices around Kurmuk.

By the end of the year, Kosti had a total of 98,000 displaced persons; 38,000 lived in three camps on the outskirts of town, and 60,000 were settled in the town. Health surveys showed a dramatic increase in children requiring supplementary feeding and in child mortality.

**Southern Kordofan:** USAID began land transport of relief food to towns in the transitional zone late in 1989, although convoys were delayed due to insecurity and a shortage of fuel. The regional stock in Muglad served as a transit point for food bound for Muglad, Babanusa, Abyei, Meiram, and other towns in the transitional zone, as well as for the train intended to serve Bahr El Ghazal. Efforts to prepare locations in the transitional zone for a potential influx of displaced persons from the south were halted early in the year, due to the security situation and the fear on the part of the Governor of Kordofan that such activities would encourage an influx.

Abyei is the highest risk area in the transitional zone, due to its isolation during the rainy season. A total of 2,500 MT of relief food was delivered early in the year. Donors dispatched additional convoys to stockpile enough relief food before the rains. The number of displaced persons in Abyei rose from about 40,000 in January to 45,000 in May. Seeds were distributed by the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRC) and drugs were stockpiled in the town before the rains came. The number of displaced persons reached more than 55,000 by mid October, although many of them returned to their farms to harvest crops.

General nutritional conditions among displaced persons in Muglad and Babanusa remained good throughout the year; most deaths were due to disease. In En Nahud there were 18,000 registered and non-



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registered displaced persons in May. During that month these displaced persons were moved to a new camp north of the town. The new camp did not accept additional displaced persons and stipulated that people would only receive aid for a maximum of six months. Displaced persons were also being cared for in Kadugli and Meiram.

**Khartoum:** Estimates of the number of displaced persons in the Khartoum metropolitan area ranged between 1 million and 1.8 million for most of the year, although the higher estimates may have included Ethiopian refugees. Late in the year, there was a large influx of displaced persons into Khartoum due to famine conditions throughout most of the country. Several NGOs worked with the Khartoum displaced in supplemental feeding, preventive health, and education programs, although their efforts were hindered by difficulties in obtaining fuel allocations. Improved water supply was the most immediate need in Khartoum.

The GOS initiated a controversial return program early in 1990 which aimed to relocate about 50,000 displaced persons from Khartoum to the south. The military reportedly used intimidation tactics to force many of the displaced persons out of Khartoum. Furthermore, the GOS attempted to lure people south by promising them assistance from the international community once they returned to the south; such promises had not been insured by the international community. Donors expressed a willingness to support a return program for displaced persons if it was well planned. The following prerequisites would be necessary: relocation was to be voluntary, the GOS was to provide transport, and displaced persons were not to be relocated to war-torn areas of the south.

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Sudan (GOS) and Non-governmental Organizations**

The GOS appealed to the international community for assistance to manage relief efforts for people displaced by civil war. In cooperation with the U.N., the GOS convened the Mar. 26 OLS II donor meeting where several of the GOS ministries were represented. The meeting focused on the reaffirmation of the principles that were outlined in the OLS I plan of action in 1989. It was agreed that the GOS, through

its Ministry of Relief and Displaced Persons Affairs, would have coordination responsibility for all aspects of food and non-food inputs designated in the OLS II document.

Three government committees in Khartoum dealt with OLS issues. The Acting Commissioner of the RRC chaired the Food Donor Group which reviewed and sought solutions to major OLS issues. Representatives of Military Intelligence, Security, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attended the Food Donor Group meetings, as well as the U.N. Secretary General's Special Representative. Another committee, which comprised senior officials and technical-level staff from the RRC and Ministries of Finance, Social Welfare, Security and Customs dealt with OLS administrative matters. Finally, an operations policy group met regularly to resolve OLS policy issues at the ministerial level.

The RRC and regional governments oversaw relief food transportation, distribution, and monitoring in the transitional zone and in government garrison towns. The LRCs at distribution centers in Southern Kordofan and GOS-held towns in the south were responsible for supervising the final allocation and distribution of relief supplies and rehabilitation inputs, although reports indicate that regional and local government officials often usurped the power of the LRCs. Membership of these LRCs typically included an RRC representative, who usually served as committee chairman; a local authorities representative; a representative of the Ministry of Health (MOH); and representatives of locally active NGOs.

The GOS offered a special exchange rate (12.2 Sudanese Pounds to the dollar) to organizations and donors contributing to OLS and agreed to waive customs duties on relief supplies and aircraft that arrived in country for OLS activities.

The Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), in cooperation with the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS), headed a consortium of NGOs which provided relief in Southern Kordofan and assisted in food distributions to displaced persons in the province.

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CART, a consortium of mostly Sudanese NGOs, distributed food, seeds, and tools to the needy in and around Juba. Members of CART included Sudanaid, the Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS), the Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA), the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC), and Oxfam/UK. Sudanaid and SCC also ran programs in Upper Nile, Bahr El Ghazal, and Khartoum.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

On Oct. 19, 1989, U.S. Ambassador G. Norman Anderson declared a disaster for civil strife due to the emergency needs of the people displaced by continued fighting in the south.

OFDA, A.I.D.'s Office of Food for Peace (FFP), and the Department of State's Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP) worked together to channel food and financial support to relief efforts in Sudan.

#### **OFDA Assistance**

Through grants to the U.N. and NGOs, OFDA funded OLS II activities in the following areas: food and non-food logistics; NGO projects; OLS staff support; water and health; seeds and tool distribution; and cattle vaccinations.

**Logistics:** Through a grant to Lutheran World Relief (LWR) OFDA supported the LWF food airlift to Juba from Nairobi, Kenya. WVRD received a grant for moving OLS food into the south (the Kapoeta area) via land routes. OFDA also supported food logistics via land routes in the north through a contract with CARE. CARE monitored USG food stocks in Sudan and arranged for the transport of USG food from stocks in Port Sudan and Gedaref to the transitional zone. Furthermore, OFDA funded the purchase of Rubb Hall tents for food storage in Muglad. In addition to food logistics, OFDA provided funding to UNICEF and UNDP for the use of Twin Otter aircraft operated by Air Serv pilots to shuttle relief personnel and non-food items in the south and north. UNICEF used one Twin Otter out of Lokichokio, Kenya, for southern Sudan, and UNDP used another Twin Otter out of Khartoum for the transitional zone.

**NGO Consortium Activities:** OFDA provided an umbrella grant to LRCS for selected relief activities

implemented by NGOs in Southern Kordofan, Juba, and Khartoum. The LRCS consortium included the following agencies: SRC, AICF (France), CONCERN (Ireland), GOAL (Ireland), MSF/Holland, MSF/Belgium, MSF/France, and SCF/UK. Several projects were funded under the LRCS grant, including wet and dry feeding, food logistics, water and sanitation, and primary health.

**Staff Support:** OFDA provided funding to cover salaries, transportation, and administrative costs associated with 32 WFP monitors under OLS II. OFDA also gave a grant to UNDP for OLS staff support in Khartoum. Finally, OFDA paid for several TDY staff to assist USAID/Khartoum in managing the USG relief efforts. Through an existing contract with the U.S. Forest Service OFDA provided a field person to the mission for three months before the summer to enhance the mission's capacity to monitor and evaluate field activities funded by the USG.

**Water and Health:** OFDA contributed funding to UNICEF for the health component of its program for the Khartoum displaced persons. UNICEF's program was implemented by several NGOs and included projects in public health, supplemental feeding, and nutrition surveillance. OFDA also funded UNICEF-run health projects in the south. IRC's health program in the Kapoeta area, which was started in 1989, received additional support from OFDA in 1990. IRC immunized children, trained and supported local health workers, and provided supplementary feeding. Likewise, OFDA funded the LWR water project in southern Sudan for the second year in a row. LWR completed 20 new wells in southern Sudan in 1990. Finally, OFDA funded a nutrition and medical program in Kajo Keji through a grant to the American Friends of AICE

**Seeds and Tools:** OFDA funded a CRS program to distribute seeds and tools in Equatoria province. Seeds and tools distribution in southern Sudan was also supported through an OFDA grant to UNICEF. Finally, OFDA gave UNICEF a separate grant to purchase urgently needed fishing equipment for the south.

**Cattle Vaccination:** In keeping with OFDA's priorities to support sustainable famine mitigation activities,



**Children draw water from an OFDA-funded well in Torit**

grants to WVRD were made for cattle vaccination programs in southern Sudan.

#### FFP Assistance

Most of the USG assistance provided to Sudan in 1990 was in the form of food. FFP signed a Title II Section 202 grant agreement with the GOS in which 45,700 MT of wheat were shipped to Sudan. Local currency that was generated by the sale was used by USG for relief operations in country. FFP also concluded an agreement with Kenya's National Cereals and Produce Board in which 16,000 MT of USG-provided wheat was swapped for locally produced sorghum, maize, and beans. Commodities were delivered to southern Sudan by CRS and WVRD. Finally, FFP donated 3,167 MT of food to WFP for distribution in southern Sudan. Much of the food delivered for OLS II was carry-over stock provided out of 1989 food shipments, the value of which was accounted for in the *FY 1989 OFDA Annual Report*.

#### RP Assistance

In 1990, RP provided \$18.2 million to ICRC for its African assistance programs, a portion of which was for operations in southern Sudan. Also, included in this total was a contribution of \$2 million from the Emergency Fund to ICRC Horn of Africa programs, a portion of which was targeted for operations in southern Sudan. (RP contribution is not included in the total USG assistance).

### **Summary of USG Assistance**

#### OFDA Assistance

Grant to WFP toward funding for 32 monitors for OLS II .....	\$700,000
Grant to LWR for LWF airlift to Juba .....	\$500,000
Grant to LWR for water project .....	\$250,472
Grant to UNICEF for use of Air Serv Twin Otter in the south .....	\$1,368,000
Grant to UNICEF for seeds and tools program in the south .....	\$1,200,000
Grant to UNICEF for fishing equipment in the south .....	\$70,000
Grants to UNICEF in support of OLS projects in the south (veterinary services, EPI, health, and distribution of seeds and tools) .....	\$582,279
Grant to UNICEF for health program in Khartoum .....	\$500,000
Grant to UNDP for OLS staff support in Khartoum .....	\$300,000
Grant to UNDP for use of Air Serv Twin Otter in the north .....	\$330,000
Grant to LRCS for NGO relief programs .....	\$2,250,000
Grant to CARE for food aid monitoring and logistics .....	\$588,837
Grant to WVRD for cattle vaccination program in the south .....	\$287,865
Grant to WVRD for food transport to the south .....	\$273,919
Grant to IRC for health program in the south .....	\$316,638

Grant to CRS for seeds and tools distribution..... \$805,813

Grant to American Friends of AICF for nutrition and medical program in Kajo Kaji ..... \$204,500

Funding for Rubb Hall tents for storage of relief commodities in Muglad ..... \$267,000

Funding for support of contractor and TDY support staff in Khartoum..... \$309,054

Funding for travel of TDY personnel to Washington .....\$10,830

**FFP Assistance**

45,100 MT of wheat swapped with GOS program value ..... \$10,392,500

16,000 MT swapped with Kenya program value .....\$9,515,000

3,167 MT donated to WFP program value ..... \$829,500

Total OFDA .....\$11,115,207

Total FFP.....\$20,737,000

**TOTAL \$31,852,207**

**Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ADRA - assisted displaced persons in Khartoum in the area of health and nutrition.

ARC - provided personnel, supplies and financial support to LRCS. Total amount of ARC relief assistance came to \$50,000, not including the assistance to refugees in the Wad Sheriff area.

Air Serv International - provided crew and aircraft for the transport of relief supplies and personnel in Southern Kordofan and southern Sudan.

CARE - managed the transport and delivery of relief food to agencies feeding displaced persons north of the conflict zone.

CRS - delivered food and non-food items by road to southern Sudan.

IRC - ran health programs in Eastern Equatoria Province, concentrating on training community health workers in rural areas, immunizations, and cattle vaccinations.

Oxfam America - worked in the Chukudum area, the Juba area, and Raga and spent \$151,605 in 1990 on seeds and tools procurement, transport, and distribution in southern Sudan.

LWR - drilled and rehabilitated wells in southern Sudan and contributed to the LWF airlift.

WVRD - delivered food and non-food supplies to southern Sudan by truck.

**TOTAL \$201,605**

**Assistance Provided by the International Community**

**International Organizations**

EC - pledged \$6,861,740 to OLS and donated 6,250 MT of food valued at \$843,750.

ICRC - delivered food and non-food assistance to government and SPLA towns in southern Sudan. ICRC also carried out two major relief operations in August and September in Ler and Malakal when serious food shortages struck there.

LRCS - coordinated a consortium of international NGOs that provided relief to displaced persons in Southern Kordofan, Khartoum, and Juba.

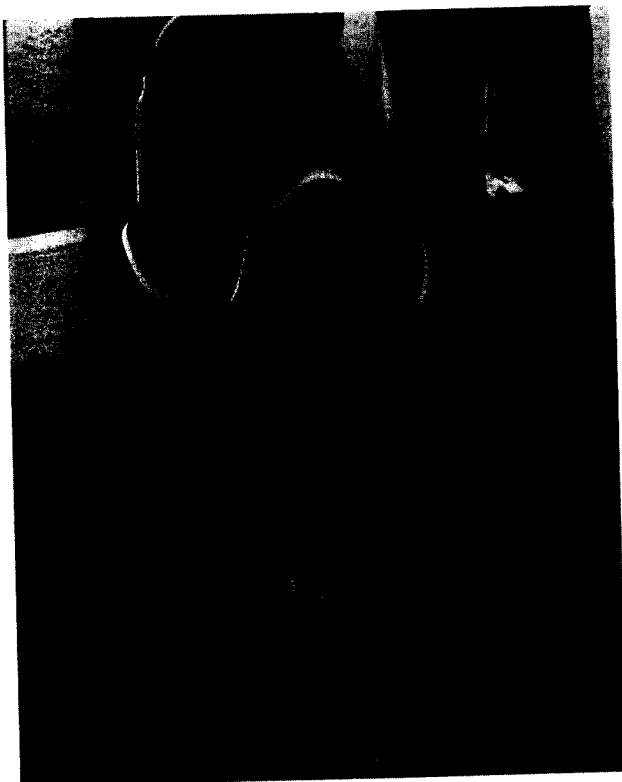
LWF - ran the Nairobi/Juba airlift.

UNDP - provided 17 OLS personnel in Khartoum and 1 in Nairobi.

UNICEF - issued an appeal to support its efforts to improve basic health, water and sanitation, and education services for displaced persons and Sudanese affected by war in the south. UNICEF

provided 9 OLS personnel in Khartoum and 39 in Nairobi/Kampala.

WFP - ran the Entebbe/Juba airlift and coordinated food deliveries in southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan. WFP donated 10,629 MT of food, valued at \$2,123,630, and provided 30 OLS personnel in Khartoum and 49 in Nairobi/Kampala.



Child outside Bor is immunized against childhood diseases in a UNICEF program supported by OFDA

WHO - provided OLS personnel.

#### Governments

Australia - pledged \$679,351.

Austria - donated, through WFP, 4,000 MT of food valued at \$540,000.

Canada - pledged \$666,667 and donated 6,925 MT of food valued at \$1,552,625.

Denmark - pledged \$551,000.

Finland - pledged \$3,228,995.

France - pledged \$170,000.

Germany - pledged \$4,678,505.

Italy - pledged \$1,000,000 and donated 2,000 MT of food valued at \$270,000.

Japan - pledged \$1,803,759.

Luxembourg - pledged \$78,740.

Netherlands - pledged \$7,832,781.

Sweden - pledged \$3,362,500.

Switzerland - pledged \$60,500.

United Kingdom - pledged \$2,634,000.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

AICF (French) - provided health and feeding services to displaced persons in Kadugli and other locations of the transitional zone; and worked around Juba in the areas of health, nutritional surveillance, and water and sanitation.

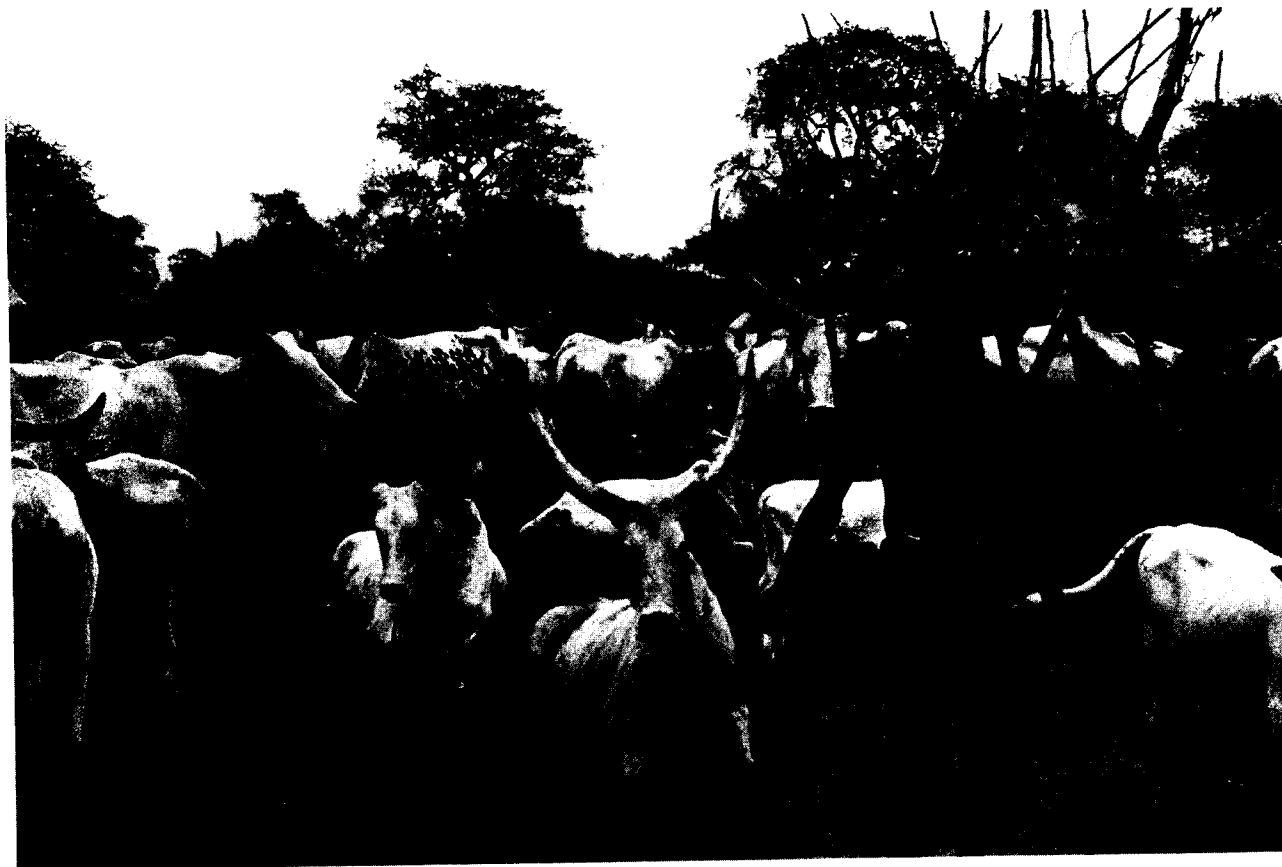
CONCERN (Ireland) - coordinated food logistics out of Muglad for Southern Kordofan and conducted feeding programs, assisted in water rehabilitation, and helped in voluntary relocation efforts. CONCERN also supported staff in Renk.

GOAL (Ireland) - distributed food and provided assistance to displaced persons in Khartoum; and worked in Juba in the area of health.

Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF)/Belgium - supported relief projects in Abyei and other locations in the transitional zone.

MSF/France - provided health services to displaced persons in Aweil until personnel was evacuated; and supported relief projects in the transitional zone.

MSF/Holland - assisted displaced persons in the transitional zone, Juba, and Renk; and worked in Wau in the area of health.



**OFDA grants supported a cattle vaccination program in southern Sudan**

Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) - distributed food in southern Sudan.

OXFAM/UK - worked with displaced persons in southern Sudan.

SCF/UK - assisted displaced persons in the transitional zone.

*(Note: Figures under International Assistance are taken from the U.N. Report of the Secretary General, Emergency Assistance to the Sudan and OLS, Oct. 8, 1990. In addition to these U.S. dollar contributions, various foreign governments contributed a total of 18,239,732 Sudanese Pounds to the relief effort.)*

Pledges (29,804 MT) .....\$5,330,005

Total Non-food Pledges..... \$33,608,538

**TOTAL                      \$38,938,543**

# TANZANIA - Floods

**Date:** April 1990

**Location:** Southeast Tanzania and around Mount Kilimanjaro

**No. Dead:** 183

**No. Affected:** 142,000, with 29,000 homeless

**Total USG Assistance:** \$24,990

## The Disaster

Inclement weather and unceasing rains in April 1990 caused serious flooding in southeastern Tanzania. Particularly hard hit were coastal areas of Lindi and Mtwara regions and the Tanga Region, home to Mount Kilimanjaro.

In Lindi and Mtwara regions, 142,000 people were affected; of these, 69 people perished and 20,040 individuals were made homeless when 6,000 homes were swept away. Some 110 victims were reported missing and presumed dead. In Kilimanjaro Region, Moshi and Rombo districts reported four deaths, 868 people homeless, and 222 homes destroyed or damaged.

The inundations destroyed many bridges and roadways throughout the affected districts, hampering relief efforts and temporarily preventing access to Mtwara, Newala, and Masasi. Rehabilitation to bridges alone was estimated to cost \$4.1 million. Railways also were damaged. The rains caused large landslides which blocked roads and frustrated the transportation of relief goods.

The disruption of roads was expected to cause food shortages, especially if affected areas did not receive fast-growing seed to replant as soon as possible for July harvest or later for the December harvest. The regions of Mtwara and Lindi are major cashew nut producers, and about 85% of farmers in the affected regions depend on cashews as their cash crop. As a result, many of those not directly affected came to depend on assistance since they no longer had the cash to purchase food. The Government of Tanzania (GOT) placed a priority on food aid and sought some

10,000 MT of maize and beans to feed 53,000 of the victims.

## Action Taken by the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The GOT launched relief operations, mustering police helicopters, canoes and boats for the rescue work and delivery of relief supplies. On Apr. 16, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi appealed for assistance. His disaster declaration was bolstered by an UNDRO assessment which verified the urgent need for relief support. The Ministry of Health, with assistance from WHO, UNICEF and the U.S. refugee coordinator, managed medical assistance while WFP and the EC reviewed food aid requirements.

The President also organized a Disaster Coordination Committee comprising five technical committees to address the issues of food, seed, communications, medicine, and water. In addition, both regions established their own local disaster management teams.

Military and national service repair teams were mobilized to work on housing reconstruction and road and bridge repair. Equipment in the isolated districts was damaged and unavailable for digging outward toward lesser affected regions. As a result of this disaster, legislation was passed establishing a permanent disaster coordination unit in the Prime Minister's Office which receives funds from the GOT budget.

Since there was a great need for emergency food, the GOT had supplied 2,200 MT of cassava, maize, and beans and had flown in some medicine to the flood victims by Apr. 19. One NGO supplied 19 MT of Katumani - a fast-growing variety of maize seed - and 2 MT of sorghum seed to Lindi Region to prevent the need for future food aid. Moreover, a team of four experts was sent to assess damage to water supply systems. The GOT provided nine villages with hand pumps to dig shallow wells.

Due to unprecedented media coverage of a national disaster, the Tanzanian people responded generously. Among other donations, approximately \$14,000 was raised by 24 business people, the Cooperative Union

contributed \$1,000 for the purchase of rice, and a church in Ruvuma donated \$1,300 in blankets and clothes.

Responsibilities for relief operations were divided in the following manner: CRS managed efforts in six villages in Lindi with support from the Tanganyika Christian Relief Services (TCRS); Caritas handled the 15 affected villages in Mtwara District; the Tanzanian Red Cross (TRC) operated in Newala managing 13 villages and in Masasi with 42 villages. The TRC also sent an assessment team to Mtwara.

In addition to supporting CRS, the TCRS was very active in disaster operations and provided tents, clothes, \$10,000 in cash, and 21 MT of Katumani maize seed for Lindi.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

On Apr. 20, 1991, U.S. Ambassador Edmund DeJarnette declared that a state of emergency existed and contributed \$24,990 for the partial transportation costs and the purchase of 17 MT of Katumani seed from Kenya. The seed arrived in Mtwara on May 18. Also, USAID/Tanzania pledged to assist with local currency through P.L. 480 counterpart funds for NGO relief operational costs. USAID/Tanzania personnel participated in the food, seed, and communications sub-committees established by the GOT Disaster Coordination Committee.

**TOTAL** **\$24,990**

#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ARC - furnished \$8,562.

CRS - donated medicine worth \$8,500 for Lindi, 150 MT of maize, and 15 MT of beans.

WVRD - sent medicine, food, temporary shelter, and clothes, all worth \$130,000.

**TOTAL** **\$147,062**

#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

##### International Organizations

EC - channeled \$517,000 through NGOs for their operations, donated cooking utensils, relief supplies, and blankets, all valued at \$180,723, and assessed food aid requirements with WFP.

LRCS/TRC - gave \$155,000, 240 tents, 11,000 blankets, medical kits, and household utensils.

LWF/TCRS - provided 30 bales of blankets and 146 bales of clothing.

Organization for African Unity - supplied \$50,000.

UNDP - furnished \$30,000.

UNDRO - contributed \$20,000 for the local purchase of relief items and coordinated an airlift of goods purchased by the Japanese government from the UNDRO stockpile in Pisa, Italy. The airlift arrived on Apr. 23, carrying 30 family and 10 group tents, 5 rolls of plastic sheeting, and 10 water tanks.

UNICEF - donated medicine worth \$40,000.

WFP - assessed food aid needs with the EC and provided 2,065 MT of maize, 275 MT of beans, and 90 MT of vegoil.

WHO/AFRO - sent 18 basic emergency kits and 2 supplementary emergency kits, all worth \$12,500.

##### Governments

Australia - gave \$50,000.

Canada - contributed \$43,103.

Cuba - supplied medicine.

Denmark - gave \$40,000 and a landcruiser.

Finland - furnished \$36,228 and 2,500 blankets worth \$38,213.

France - donated \$159,574 for the purchase of water tanks, pumping units, and chemicals.



Germany, Dem. Rep. - contributed medicine.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated \$58,824 to purchase medicine and 5 hand pumps to dig shallow wells.

Hungary - gave \$22,901.

Iran - supplied 500 kg. of dates, 1 MT of medicine, 800 tents, and 2,620 blankets.

Japan - furnished \$150,000, 810 kg. of medicine worth \$5,705 and transport valued at \$9,897. Japan also provided 6 MT of relief supplies from UNDRO's Pisa, Italy, depot for an UNDRO airlift (*see UNDRO*).

Libya - sent food and medicine.

Norway - donated \$113,636.

Saudi Arabia - sent 8,672 cartons of dates and other foodstuffs, 1,372 tents, and 3,000 blankets.

Sweden - gave \$34,000 and provided an additional \$334,000 for NGO operations in Lindi and Mtwara.

United Kingdom - sent relief supplies and water treatment equipment, all worth \$80,645.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

Caritas - gave \$10,256, 100 MT maize, 10 MT beans, 40 bales of clothes, and medicine.

International Islamic Relief Organization - gave 790 bales and 100 cartons of clothes and 50 MT of maize.

International Rotary/London - sent 200 cartons of relief materials.

Irish CONCERN - supplied \$351,562.

Islamic African Relief Agency - provided 100 MT of maize and 100 tents.

MSF/Belgium - dispatched a logistician, a medical expert, and 10,000 medical kits, all worth \$25,000.

Oxfam/UK - contributed materials for communications networks and water systems.

The following chapters of the local Red Cross and Red Crescent societies furnished relief:

Australia - \$3,749

Canada - \$1,777

China, People's Rep. - \$12,373 for food

Germany (Fed. Rep.) - 1,150 blankets worth \$29,765

Finland - 2,500 blankets

Iceland - \$3,425

Japan - \$9,110

Netherlands - 24 basic health kits

Norway - \$8,562

Soviet Union - 500 blankets, 70 sheets, and 3,000 bowls

Sweden - 240 tents

United Kingdom - \$16,781

Shia Ithnaasheri Jamat - sent 3,000 MT maize flour and 40 MT pulses.

**TOTAL**

**\$2,654,309**

# TUNISIA - Floods

**Date:** Jan. 21-23, 1990

**Location:** Southern and central Tunisia

**No. Dead:** 25 (Government of Tunisia estimate)

**No. Affected:** About 48,000 people homeless; 12 missing

**Total USG Assistance:** \$369,884

## The Disaster

Heavy rainfall from Jan. 21 to 23, 1990, resulted in destructive flooding in southern and central Tunisia. The deluge blocked roads and rail lines and cut communications throughout the south. The most seriously affected provinces included Kairouan, southern Sfax, Kebili, Medenine, Gafsa, Sidi Bou Zid, Tozeur, and Gabes. Affecting more than half of the Tunisian territory, the flooding was the most destructive to occur in more than 20 years.

Destruction was widespread and heavy, particularly to infrastructure. Inundations destroyed 13,000 homes, seriously damaged an additional 25,000 residences, and left about 48,000 people homeless. Floodwaters damaged 307 schools, and 43 required total reconstruction.

Transportation systems in the affected region suffered critical breaks: 3,000 km. of roads were damaged, seven bridges – including the main bridge at Kasserine – were washed out, and 2,900 km. of railways sustained damage. Rail connections were severed between Sfax, Gabes, Gafsa, and Metlaoui. Vital public services such as water, electricity, and telecommunications were disrupted in large areas of the central and southern regions.

Road clearing took considerable time and effort. In some areas, civilians worked in crews; in others, army troops repaired roads. Since many roads were inaccessible, ground transportation of relief commodities was hampered. As a result, aid was delivered by C-130 transport planes to Tozeur, Gafsa, and Sfax; supplies were trucked to Kasserine and Sidi Bouzid from Tunis; and helicopters ferried goods to

isolated areas. In addition, wells were treated to combat health-threatening contaminants.

The torrent also affected agriculture and rural infrastructure. In Sidi Bouzid, 5,400 wells were contaminated or damaged, 3,000 ha. of crops were lost, and 10,000 animals (principally sheep) perished. Total damage was estimated at over \$211 million.

## Action Taken by the Government of Tunisia (GOT) and Non-Governmental Organizations

On Jan. 25, President Ben Ali dispatched four members of his Cabinet to the most severely hit provinces of Tozeur, Gafsa, Sfax, Sidi Bouzid, Gabes, Medenine, Tataouine, Kasserine, and Kairouan.

The National Relief Committee (French acronym, CNS) and regional assistance commissions coordinated the domestic relief effort. The CNS, an emergency organization under the Ministry of the Interior, monitored the situation and coordinated rescue and relief efforts undertaken by national, regional, and local authorities. The CNS worked closely with the Tunisian Army, Air Force, and Protection Civile. The CNS also collaborated closely with the regional relief commissions and the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) in the affected provinces to dispense relief supplies, using the GOT's airplanes, trucks, and helicopters. Allocation of aid was based on a continuing assessment of damage. In addition to distributing relief supplies and making emergency repairs, the GOT relocated about 30,000 of the homeless – mostly women and children – principally in mosques and schools.

On Jan. 26, the president addressed the nation on the rescue and relief efforts and announced a reconstruction plan that included restoring the year's crops and livestock; rehabilitating damaged housing by the end of February; building new homes for the homeless; and reconstructing infrastructure.

Many Tunisian non-governmental and private groups actively participated in relief efforts. The TRC and other local groups collected in-kind contributions for distribution to disaster victims. The TRC airlifted clothing, blankets, tents, and medicine to the affected area. Businesses and NGOs held several fund-raisers

and telethons and placed appeals for contributions in local newspapers. Among the groups participating in raising relief funds were the Kiwanas, Rotary, and Lions clubs. Moreover, a Tunisian subsidiary of British Gas used the company's helicopter to pick up those stranded on the road around Graiba, south of Sfax.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

On Jan. 26, Ambassador Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr., determined that the magnitude of the disaster overwhelmed the GOT's capacity to respond to the needs of flood victims.

Since temporary shelter was identified as a critical need, OFDA sent two planes carrying 773 10-person tents from its Leghorn, Italy, stockpile. The first airlift reached Tunis on Jan. 27 and the second arrived in country on Jan. 31. OFDA provided funding to Southern Air Transport to fly the tents to Tunisia aboard C-130s. The second shipment was directed to Tozeur for the homeless. The total value of the tents was \$315,384. The cost of transportation and off-loading was \$54,500. *(Note: The tents are an in-kind donation, not being replaced in the stockpile.)*

The U.S. Embassy in Tunis sent a small team to the affected region from Jan. 30 to Feb. 1 to perform damage and needs assessments.

In response to a request by the Tunisian Ministry of Defense, the U.S. European Command (EUCOM) dispatched a five-member team to assess requirements to repair or replace damaged railroad bridges.

**TOTAL**

**\$369,884**

#### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ARC - contributed \$30,000 toward the LRCS appeal.

CRS - furnished \$15,000 for the purchase of blankets and medicine for its counterpart organization, Comite Nationale de Solidarite Sociale. The CRS country representative in Morocco aided relief distribution in Tunisia.

SCF/US - aided its counterpart organization, Foundation Tunisienne pour le Developpement Comite (FTDC). SCF's aid emphasized low-cost building techniques for short- and long-term rehabilitation.

**TOTAL**

**\$45,000**

#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

##### International Organizations

Arab League - donated one day's pay of every employee, and its affiliate, ALESCO, donated \$60,000.

EC - channeled \$360,000 through UNDRO for the purchase of 1,275 tents.

LRCS - issued an appeal on behalf of the TRC and sent its officer in charge of North Africa to Tunisia on Jan. 26.

OPEC - channeled \$29,000 through UNDRO for transport.

UNDP - gave \$30,000 for locally purchased relief goods and coordinated international donations on behalf of the GOT.

UNDRO - contributed \$30,000 toward the local purchase of needed goods and sent 20 MT of 25 tents, 6,000 blankets, and plastic sheeting from its Pisa, Italy, depot. Relief supplies were worth \$200,000. UNDRO collected relief contributions from other donors and dispatched the UNDRO coordinator and another officer to Tunisia, at the GOT's request, to coordinate international donations and to assess needs.

U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) - furnished medical aid and funding to rehabilitate medical centers, all worth \$100,000.

WFP - gave \$50,000 for the local purchase of 280 MT of semolina.

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### Governments

Algeria - contributed a planeload of tents and blankets.

Belgium/Belgian Red Cross - flew a C-130 filled with clothes, 1,000 blankets and 140 family tents to Tunisia.

Canada - furnished \$56,000 for relief aid and \$86,000 for use toward reconstruction costs.

Egypt - dispatched 4 planes filled with medical supplies, tents, and food.

France - sent 2 planeloads with a total of 31 MT of supplies, worth \$131,993, and dispatched a ship loaded with food, valued at \$66,958, and pumps, plastic sheeting and water purification supplies, all valued at \$192,307. Aid workers accompanied two of the relief shipments.

France/Switzerland - deployed a team of 7 relief workers, including a specialist on hygiene, water purification, and housing to Sfax.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - contributed an airlift of 500 tents for Tozeur, valued at \$89,820.

Iraq - donated 20 planeloads of tents and other military surplus items.

Italy - dispatched 2 planes laden with 10 tents, 2,500 blankets, 2 generators, 50 family kits, 4 water tanks, electric heaters, food, water sterilization equipment, and 30 rolls of plastic sheeting which arrived Jan. 28. Partial value of the airlifts was \$42,756.

Japan - channeled 16 MT of supplies through UNDRO and paid for its transportation; commodities and transport were worth \$98,082. Japan also sent relief workers and some 350 kg. of medicine, with goods and transport totaling \$23,618.

Kuwait - deployed 10 planes of relief supplies.

Libya - sent 23 trucks laden with medicine, blankets, and food on Jan. 26 and another 20 trucks full of goods on Jan. 28. A planeload of blankets and tents arrived on Jan. 24.

Mauritania - sent a plane filled with food on Jan. 28.

Morocco - provided 70 MT of blankets and food.

Poland - contributed medicine.

Saudi Arabia - furnished \$50,000,000 to purchase relief goods.

Soviet Union - organized a shipment of tents, blankets, and food.

Spain - dispatched 2 planes of relief goods which arrived on Jan. 28. One of the shipments was made in conjunction with the Spanish Red Cross and carried blankets, tents, camp beds, food, medicine, water purifiers, and clothing, worth \$134,454 for goods and transport.

Switzerland/Swiss Red Cross - airlifted 250 tents, 180 bales of clothes, and 3 specialists. The total value was \$196,078.

United Kingdom - gave \$50,000 through UNDRO.

### Non-Governmental Organizations

Action d'Urgence Internationale - dispatched a joint French and Swiss team of 7 water and sanitation specialists to Sfax.

H.R.H. Prince Talel Ibn Abdel Aziz (Saudi Arabia) - gave \$271,116.

MSF/France - sent 2 airlifts laden with food, medicine, and a team of doctors.

The following national Red Cross and Red Crescent chapters donated \$474,000 in cash or other relief supplies:

Australia; Austria; Belgium; Canada; China, People's Rep.; Denmark; Finland; German Dem. Rep.; Greece; Japan; Morocco; Norway; Qatar; Soviet Union; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; United Kingdom; and Yemen.

Organization of Islamic Conference - provided \$50,000.

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Oxfam - shipped 2.5 MT of blankets and clothing to the Monastir Airport on a Tunis flight from Brussels.

Palestine Liberation Organization - gave \$920,000 for relief and provided 15 MT of food, 60 large tents, blankets, and other commodities.

Regional Council of Marseille (France) - gave \$4,000.

Tunisian Committee in Marseille (France) - airlifted 504 blankets.

Tunisian organizations abroad - contributed an unreported amount of assistance.

**TOTAL** **\$53,648,100**

# WEST AFRICA - Displaced Persons

**Date:** Fighting began on Dec. 24, 1989

**Location:** All of Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, and Sierra Leone

**No. Dead:** 10,000 to 13,000

**No. Affected:** 500,000 were displaced in Liberia and about 500,000 fled to Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and Sierra Leone

**Total USG Assistance:** \$50,855,072

## The Disaster

On Dec. 24, 1989, a small band of guerrillas led by Charles Taylor seized government installations and villages in Nimba County of northern Liberia. The government of President Samuel Doe sent its armed forces to oust them, but attempts by the Government of Liberia (GOL) to eject the rebels from their strongholds were futile. The rebel offensive gained size and momentum and gradually defeated most of the government forces.

Nimba County, the first area affected by the civil strife, is the most fertile region of the country. The fighting and the displacement of a large percentage of the population prevented most inhabitants from preparing and planting fields the next growing season. Ninety-seven percent of Nimba County households were engaged in some form of agriculture, using "slash and burn" agricultural technique for most rice production. The bulk of the 1989 harvest was lost, and hopes for the 1990 crop were dashed by the prolonged conflict. The continued fighting therefore resulted in severe food shortages.

The civil strife was largely tribal in nature. The Krahn-dominated Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) selected members of the Gio and Mano tribes for retaliation. These two tribes, considered by the AFL to be the rebels' ethnic base, were brutalized and killed by AFL troops. Similar actions were reported on the rebel side; Mandingos and Krahns were killed because of their support of the Doe regime.

The fighting escalated when rebels loyal to the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), led by

Charles Taylor, split and formed a new group, the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL). This group, under the leadership of Prince Johnson, added fuel to an already explosive situation. The country was divided into three parts and each group used extreme violence to maintain areas which it controlled. Enemy territories were attacked and thousands of innocent civilians lost their lives. In one incident, an estimated 400 refugees were killed and many more wounded when a Lutheran Church in Monrovia was attacked by AFL soldiers in July 1990. Similar actions were repeated all over the country. The human cost of this tragedy has been staggering.

Thousands of traumatized Liberians were displaced from their homes, and more than 500,000 of them fled to neighboring countries. A total of 280,000 refugees went to Guinea, 150,000 were in Cote d'Ivoire, 70,000 were in Sierra Leone and the number of displaced persons inside Liberia was estimated at 500,000.

The Liberian economy collapsed. There was an exodus of foreigners out of the country. The United States provided airlifts to Americans and relatives who were stranded in the war-torn nation. U.S. Navy warships were dispatched to the coast of Liberia and evacuated over 200 Americans and thousands of foreign nationals to safety.

On Aug. 24, 1990, five West African peacekeeping units from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) were sent to Liberia to help restore order and establish a democratically-elected government. The peace contingent included Sierra Leone, Guinea, Gambia, Nigeria and Ghana. (ECOWAS was created in 1978 and encompasses 16 West African nations. Its aim is to promote cooperation and development in all fields of economic activity. Its members are Mauritania, Senegal, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Verde, Mali, Niger, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Nigeria, Ghana, and Gambia).

The West African Cease Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) worked actively to accomplish its peacekeeping objective in Liberia. The ECOMOG attempted to reduce the INPFL and the AFL's presence in Monrovia and moved aggressively toward areas controlled by Charles Taylor's NPFL. Reports

out of the capital indicated that Taylor's forces were pushed from positions in the center of Monrovia.



**Child displaced by war received care in a missionary health station on the outskirts of Monrovia**  
*Photos by Joseph Gettier, AID/OFDA*

News of Doe's assassination while in the custody of Prince Johnson on Sept. 9, did not calm the volatile climate in Liberia. The two rebel factions continued to struggle with each other and the remnants of the AFL. The nation was still contested by three warring groups: the NPFL led by Charles Taylor, the INPFL led by Prince Johnson, and the AFL commanded by Lt. Gen. Nimely who took the helm upon Doe's assassination.

The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, Herman Cohen, visited the West African region on a fact-finding mission related to the Liberian crisis. He consulted with Johnson in Monrovia on Sept. 19 and met with Charles Taylor in Liberia near the border of

Cote d'Ivoire on Sept. 20. He found a desire on both sides to establish a cease-fire. He reiterated the USG's continued active diplomatic support for an acceptable solution to the crisis. After these meetings all sides agreed to an unconditional cease-fire which went into effect on Sept. 22. The cease-fire lasted about 14 days and renewed fighting by the rebels was reported on Oct. 7. Charles Taylor's NPFL positions were attacked by the peacekeeping troops. (This fighting continued, although at a gradually lessening intensity as cease fire efforts persisted, into the reporting period to be covered by the *FY 1991 Annual Report*.)

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Liberia (GOL) and Non-Governmental Organizations**

The government of Liberia vanished as the fighting intensified. An interim government was formed in Gambia under the umbrella of the ECOWAS. Charles Taylor objected to its formation and vowed to keep it from entering Liberia. (An interim government headed by Amos Sawyer was established in Monrovia subsequent to the period covered by this case report. Charles Taylor refused to accept this negotiated interim government, and the disaster remains active as of this writing.)

The National Muslim Congress of Liberia donated clothing, oil, and rice in support of relief activities.

SELF (Special Emergency Life Food), an indigenous Liberian NGO, distributed food to the victims of the civil war. SELF was organized by a broad-based coalition of Liberian clergy, intellectuals, politicians, and administrators to ensure the equitable distribution of relief commodities during the worst of the fighting.

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Guinea (GOG)**

Relief assistance to Guinea was plagued by poor roads which were worsened by the rainy season. A lack of trucks was also a critical constraint to delivering food to refugees. The number of refugees in that country was estimated at 280,000, most of whom were located in the Guinea Forest region. Because of poor transport conditions inside Guinea, a cross border operation from Cote d'Ivoire was set up to move food

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to the refugees and affected populations. USAID/Guinea negotiated with the Guinean Government for the release of an additional 3,500 MT of rice from an FY 1989 bilateral agreement. The rice was consigned to WFP in support of relief operations in impacted areas. Guinea contributed troops to the ECOWAS intervention force.

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI)**

The GOCI established a tallying system which provided demographic data on the arriving refugees. Official estimates indicated 150,000 refugees in the Danane, Guiglo and Tabou departments, but the number of refugees was growing and probably was as high as 200,000. The newcomers had a critical impact on local populations in areas which were already affected by the influx of Liberian refugees. The GOCI repaired water pumps in the refugee areas. With the assistance of international organizations the government also educated the refugees on health related issues.

#### **Action Taken by the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL)**

The GOSL cooperated with international organizations to provide relief assistance for the thousands of refugees in its country. It also contributed troops to the ECOMOG intervention. There were an estimated 70,000 Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone, and an additional 55,000 displaced expatriates (non-Liberians who fled Liberia) in need of assistance.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

##### ***Liberia***

On Jan. 16, as a result of the fighting in Nimba County, U.S. Ambassador James K. Bishop concluded that a disaster existed in Liberia. He allocated on Jan. 18, 1990, \$25,000 through the ICRC to procure relief items for the civil strife victims. A 24-hour Task Force was created by the State Department to assist those affected by the Liberia crisis. In addition, OFDA purchased communications equipment and two computers at a cost of \$28,963 for

the U.S. Mission in Monrovia. The procured items were to assist the U.N. with its relief efforts; however the U.N. was forced to evacuate during the first week of June.

OFDA provided \$14,825 on April 12 for the purchase of a vehicle for the U.S. Mission and the financing of communication installation costs. USAID/Monrovia contributed \$22,000 to CRS in support of its relief operations. CRS received additional OFDA funding of \$114,649 on June 6, toward its increased role in the relief effort.

On June 22, OFDA provided a grant of \$50,000 to Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF)/Belgium in support of displaced persons reception centers in Liberia. The grant provided sleeping, cooking, and sanitary facilities. A senior OFDA Operations Officer, Joseph Gettier, was dispatched to Monrovia in July. Once there he assessed needs and coordinated further OFDA assistance to the besieged city. A Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) was also sent to assess areas outside of Monrovia, but the deteriorating security situation made it impossible to fulfill its objectives. Food distributions were begun and a plan for immediate U.S. relief interventions was formulated with Embassy and PVO personnel in Monrovia. The cost of these missions, including Joseph Gettier's work in Monrovia, was \$36,300.

On Sept. 4, 1990, OFDA dispatched a second DART to the region. The worsening security situation after Doe's death made it difficult for the team to accomplish all of its objectives. The DART Health Officer, Dr. Ellery Gray, visited the refugees at the Greystone site near the U.S. Embassy and reported severe cases of malnutrition and rampant diarrhea and dysentery; 277 of the 500 persons surveyed in the Mamba Point area were found to be severely malnourished. Dr. Gray helped organize a food distribution system, working with the Liberian NGO, Special Emergency Life Food (SELF). Travel and related expenses of the team, including Dr. Gray's, came to \$16,929.

On Sept. 21, OFDA allocated \$999,717 to CRS in support of its humanitarian assistance to Liberians affected by the nine-month-old civil war. An additional allocation of \$373,000 was donated to MSF/



Belgium to rehabilitate three hospitals in Nimba County and provide medicine and medical supplies to hospitals in Bong, Lofa, Grand Bassa and Nimba counties. OFDA also provided \$128,124 to cover transport costs for the airlift of 70,000 pounds of medical supplies donated by Medical Assistance Programs (MAP) to MSF/Belgium in Liberia.

Total OFDA .....\$1,787,507  
Total USAID/Monrovia .....\$22,000

**TOTAL \$1,809,507**

#### Cote d'Ivoire

As a result of the many displaced persons who arrived in Cote d'Ivoire, Ambassador Kenneth L. Brown determined on Jan. 17 that a disaster existed in the country. He presented \$25,000 and a vehicle to the representatives of LRCS. The humanitarian grant provided food, shelter, transportation and medicine to the impacted areas. A DOD plane landed in Cote d'Ivoire on Feb. 26, carrying 24.5 MT of emergency medical supplies to help the displaced persons. The estimated cost of this airlift was \$222,500. A Peugeot truck costing \$8,000 and clothing valued at \$4,000 were donated by the USAID Regional Economic Development Services Office (REDSO).

Total OFDA .....\$25,000  
Total DOD .....\$222,500  
Total Other USG .....\$12,000

**TOTAL \$259,500**

#### Guinea

On Feb. 5, Ambassador Samuel E. Lupo determined that the refugee situation constituted a disaster. He exercised his disaster assistance authority to allocate \$25,000 to MSF/Belgium to assist those affected by the developing crisis. OFDA allocated \$250,000 to UNICEF in support of a water and sanitation project in Guinea.

**TOTAL \$275,000**

#### Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone became a sanctuary for many refugees fleeing the brutality in Liberia. An estimated 125,000 persons arrived in the country. On Aug. 14, 1990,

U.S. Ambassador Johnny Young declared that the situation warranted USG assistance and he allocated \$25,000 to help with ongoing relief activities.

**TOTAL \$25,000**

#### Regional Assistance

The U.S. State Department's Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP) donated \$1.2 million to the ICRC, \$1 million to LRCS, and \$3.5 million to the UNHCR in support of ongoing humanitarian activities. ADRA received a grant of \$245,925 from RP to purchase trucks in support of relief activities in Guinea and other affected countries.

On Sept. 11, 1990, AID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) approved a Title II emergency food request from CRS for the programming of 30,810 MT to Liberia. Between Sept. 24 and Oct. 4, 2,400 MT of U.S.-provided rice arrived in the Liberian port of Buchanan. Some of this was transported overland to Monrovia. Another 150 MT of food was transported from Sierra Leone to Monrovia by an ECOMOG vessel on Sept. 25. An additional 2,200 MT was sent by commercial carrier for distribution by ECOMOG.

As of Oct. 1, 1990, FFP had authorized a total of 67,700 MT of rice and 6,205 MT of processed foods in support of the West Africa emergency; 40,122 MT was channeled through the WFP. The overall cost of Title II food assistance for the Liberian crisis was estimated at \$42,540,140.

Total RP .....\$5,945,925  
Total FFP .....\$42,540,140

**TOTAL \$48,486,065**

**TOTAL USG \$50,855,072**

(Note: USG and other international assistance continues as of this writing and will be reported in detail in the FY 1991 Annual Report.)

#### **Assistance Provided By U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Groups**

ADRA - worked with UNHCR in Guinea to transport food to refugees in the Guinea Forest region and other



**U.S. PVOs discuss relief plans with head of SELF (Special Emergency Life Food), a local NGO**

affected areas. ADRA also donated \$10,000 in support of its office in Guinea for Liberian refugees.

ARC - contributed \$70,000 to the Liberian relief effort.

CARE - provided short term housing in the form of plastic sheeting and tools to Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone. The cost for the project was estimated at \$80,000.

CRS - provided a relief intervention program, valued at \$90,000, to assist the civil strife victims in Liberia. CRS sent an assessment team to Buchanan, and began food distribution to affected populations. CRS donated 120 MT of vegetable oil to Caritas and CRS/ Cote d'Ivoire.

The Liberian Agricultural Company (LAC) - an American-owned rubber plantation in Liberia, provided assistance to thousands of affected civilians as well as shelters to many displaced persons. The organization encouraged farmers to start planting and revive the agricultural sector of the country. LAC coordinated with local and international organizations for additional assistance to the distressed areas of Liberia.

LWR - gave an initial grant of \$25,000 to the Lutheran World Federation in support of its relief activities in the Liberian crisis.

MAP - donated 32 MT of medical supplies, valued at \$1,500,000, to MSF Belgium in support of its medical intervention in Liberia. OFDA provided financial assistance for the transport of the medical supplies. The MAP medical shipment arrived in Sierra Leone on Sept. 25.

World Relief - provided \$10,000 for the local purchase of rice to feed Liberian refugees in Sierra Leone.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,785,000</b>
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### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

#### **International and Non-Governmental Organizations**

Christian Health Association of Liberia (CHAL) - donated \$5,000 in support of ongoing relief activities by the Liberian Catholic Secretariat.

EC - provided approximately \$3,000,000 for region-wide relief efforts.

ICRC - provided food to those affected by civil war in Harbel, Liberia, and helped with the transport of foreign nationals to the Cote d'Ivoire border. ICRC also was involved in tracing activities in neighboring countries.

LRCS - mounted relief efforts in partnership with UNHCR in Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, and contributed \$2,762,876 for food and transport.

MSF/Belgium and MSF/France - provided medical assistance to those affected by the civil strife, both within Liberia and in neighboring countries.

U.N. - On Aug. 12, 1990, a U.N. assessment team returned from the Forest Region in Guinea. The team concluded that there was a total of 740,000 Guineans affected by the Liberian refugee crisis, 200,000 of whom needed direct assistance. To compensate for the food shortages, the U.N. proposed distribution of food to the affected areas. The U.N. also appointed Mr. Michael Heyn as the Special Coordinator for the Liberian emergency.

UNHCR - coordinated regional assistance to the Liberian refugees in neighboring countries.

UNICEF - donated \$200,000 in medical and hygiene assistance to the displaced persons.

WFP - provided 3,650 MT of rice, 243 MT of oil, 365 MT of canned meat, and \$50,000 for transportation costs. With funding provided by Japan, WFP authorized the purchase of 867 MT of local rice. A shipment of 135 MT of WFP supplemental food was consigned to MSF/Belgium in Monrovia.

#### Governments

*Government donations were made primarily through UNHCR, LCRS, and ICRC appeals; however, some donations were made bilaterally to refugee hosting countries and to non-governmental organizations engaged in relief activities. "In-kind" contributions of donor governments are not listed below.*

Belgium - \$70,000  
Canada - \$618,009  
Denmark - \$470,958  
France - \$1,049,000  
Germany - \$273,000  
Italy - \$81,633  
Japan - \$1,300,000  
Liechtenstein - \$13,803  
Netherlands - \$420,000  
Norway - \$106,000  
Sweden - \$121,949  
United Kingdom - \$453,655

**TOTAL**

**\$10,995,883**

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# OTHER AFRICA DECLARED DISASTERS

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## **MADAGASCAR - Cyclone**

Cyclone Alibera made landfall on Madagascar's south-eastern coast at 3 a.m. on New Year's Day, 1990. Described by local residents as the worst storm to hit the area since 1925, the cyclone packed winds of 250 km. per hour as it passed over Mananjary in Fianarantsoa Province. The storm took the lives of 46 people and made 55,346 of the affected homeless.

Strong winds and driving rains tore roofs off buildings, uprooted trees, and downed power and communications lines. Rain-swollen rivers and canals washed out roads and bridges and flooded agricultural land. The train track from Fianarantsoa to Manakara was submerged in some areas, cutting off regional routes to the sea by train.

A post-disaster survey revealed that the most serious cyclone damage was concentrated in a triangle defined by Nosy Varika to the north, Mananjary to the south, and a point some 150 km. inland to the west. Damage was extensive to both private housing and public buildings, although traditional housing appeared to have withstood the cyclone's effects somewhat better than buildings of modern construction with sheet metal roofing. A 500-meter stretch of mountainside road was completely destroyed and another 19 km. of the road needed repairs. Damage to rice, coffee, banana, and other crops, while extensive, was not as bad as initially estimated, and in-country food reserves were considered sufficient to meet local needs.

The Malagasy Minister of the Interior visited Mananjary and other cyclone damaged areas, and the National Relief Council sent rice, medicine, powdered milk, and cash to the storm's victims. In Mananjary, the local relief committee provided relief supplies and helped make emergency repairs. On Jan. 19, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar (GDRM) appealed for international assistance through UNDRO to meet the urgent needs of the affected population.

On Jan. 24, U.S. Ambassador Howard K. Walker declared that a localized disaster existed in Madagascar as a result of Cyclone Alibera. He released \$20,000 from his disaster assistance authority for the local procurement of building supplies to

repair health and school facilities. The 926 sheets of metal corrugated roofing material and nails purchased with the U.S. grant were distributed in Nosy Varika and Mananjary.

The international community responded with over \$135,000 in assistance. Japan gave about \$82,000. The UNDP provided \$15,000 for sheet metal roofing and the services of the UNDP resident representative who conducted a damage assessment. UNDRO granted \$15,000 for emergency supplies. The United Kingdom donated \$23,000 worth of roofing materials.

<b>TOTAL USG</b>	<b>\$20,000</b>
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## **RWANDA - Food Shortage**

In December 1989, the Government of Rwanda issued an emergency appeal for 250,000 MT of food to counter a nationwide food shortage. The tiny, landlocked country of Rwanda, nestled in the heart of Central Africa, is the most densely populated nation in Africa.

Sporadic drought, crop diseases, insect infestations, and poor soil fertility due to excessive cultivation combined to create a nationwide food shortage that initially affected 60,000 people. Projections of the number of Rwandans that could be affected during the lean season (March to June) were as high as 600,000. Signs of kwashiorkor and marasmus were observed among children and adults and 237 people were reported to have died of starvation or famine-related causes in December.

WFP performed a nutritional and food needs assessment in the affected areas and requested 19,200 MT of sorghum/maize, 4,800 MT of beans, 1,920 MT of vegetable oil and 480 MT of dried skimmed milk from the donor community. Oxfam/UK and Caritas bought beans on the local market for distribution to the affected population. CRS distributed 76 MT of cornmeal and 46 MT of corn-soya blend from its Title II stocks.

On Dec. 15, 1989, Deputy Chief of Mission Sue Ford Patrick determined that the food shortage warranted USG assistance and allocated \$25,000 to CRS to pay

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for internal transport costs of the joint CRS/Caritas/  
Oxfam food distribution program.

**TOTAL USG** **\$25,000**

#### **UGANDA - Epidemic**

Meningitis usually occurs in periodic outbreaks throughout Uganda but is rarely widespread or persistent. Yet, by mid-March 1990, 961 cases had been reported throughout the country with a resulting 156 deaths. By June, the epidemic had subsided in almost all areas. The disease persisted, however, in Arua, where 209 cases were provisionally reported from June to August 1990; 41 of these patients died.

The Government of Uganda (GOU) Ministry of Health (MOH) appealed for vaccine and epidemiological services to investigate the outbreak of meningococcal meningitis in Kampala.

On Feb. 6, 1990, Ambassador John A. Burroughs, Jr., responded to a request from the MOH for aid and determined that USG assistance was needed to combat the meningitis epidemic. Since the actual number of cases was suspect and reporting was poor, the Ambassador used \$13,164 from his disaster assistance authority to pay for the services of a CDC epidemiologist for 21 days. Dr. Francis X. Riedo, who arrived on Feb. 7 and departed on Mar. 14, performed an assessment in conjunction with the MOH. He was able to establish some reporting channels and obtained enough information to make a rough evaluation of need. He advised against sending vaccine since the nature and the extent of the epidemic were unknown.

However, the international community responded with vaccine, equipment, and technical support. UNICEF and SCF jointly sponsored an epidemiologist. The Pan-African Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response, based in Addis Ababa, sent Dr. Cornelia Davis to assess the situation in December 1990, about one year after the initial reports of large numbers of cases. The UNEPI (U.N. Expanded Program of Immunization) epidemiologist in-country continued to monitor conditions after CDC's Dr. Riedo departed Uganda. The United Kingdom gave 300,000 doses of vaccine and syringes, worth \$70,000. The following

donated doses of vaccine: Oxfam furnished 300,000 doses, WVRD gave 100,000 doses, Danida (a German NGO) sent 200,000 doses, and the Fed. Rep. of Germany provided 200,000 doses. International contributions trickled into the country throughout the year with the latest reported donation in November 1990.

**TOTAL USG** **\$13,164**

#### **ZAIRE - Floods**

From May 20 to 21, inundating rains struck Ngaliema, Kintambo, Bandalungwa, Kalamu, and N'djili zones in Kinshasa, affecting 15,000 people and rendering thousands homeless. Most of the affected residences were built in the low-lying areas on the edge of undredged streams and on steep sandy embankments. Flooding is endemic to this area and most problems result from people, usually the poor, building houses on unstable hillsides and on floodplains.

The inundations claimed the lives of 23, injured 500, and forced some 12,000 people from their homes. Mass feeding programs assisted about 4,500 of the affected. About 1,600 buildings were either destroyed or sustained damage. Power and water were cut off in several zones.

The Government of Zaire (GOZ) convened a disaster relief committee, which was mandated with distributing resources and collecting relief supplies from voluntary groups and commercial organizations. In order to avoid a recurrence of the disaster, the GOZ ministries of Social Affairs and Land provided a parcel of land at Mikondo, about 50 km. from downtown Kinshasa, to be divided among the disaster victims.

Caritas/Kinshasa and the Salvation Army provided early relief assistance to the victims in the affected zones. Caritas established points of assistance in all of their parishes in the affected zones and sheltered many of the homeless in church schools and recreation centers. The Salvation Army opened its Home for the Elderly as temporary quarters. Medical personnel affiliated with the Kintambo Health Center cared for the injured. The parastatal organizations dealing with electricity and water provided logistical

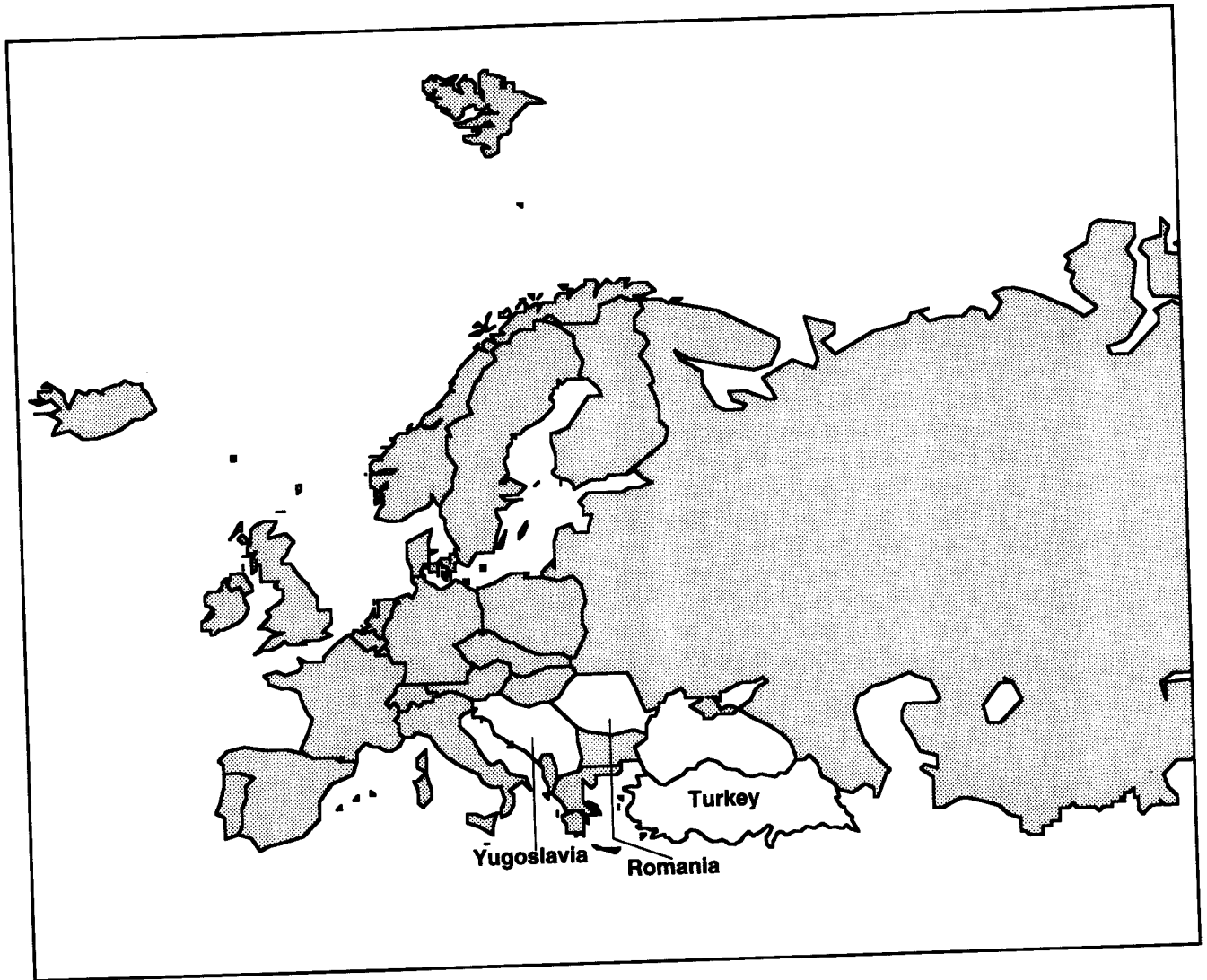
support and services to the temporary facilities. Church congregations and the Mama Mobutu Foundation contributed relief items. The Belgian organization, Belgian Cooperation, channeled a \$25,000 donation through Caritas.

On June 4, 1990, Ambassador William Harrop determined that the magnitude of the disaster overwhelmed the GOZ's ability to respond. After an assessment by the USAID/Kinshasa's General Development Office and PVO Small Project Support Program, Ambassador Harrop divided the disaster assistance authority between Caritas (\$14,900) and the Salvation Army (\$10,100). Both organizations used the funds to provide potable water, local transportation, medical care, and emergency provisions – such as food, clothing, mattresses, blankets – to the homeless.

**TOTAL USG**

**\$25,000**

# Europe



# ROMANIA - Civil Strife

**Date:** Conflict began on Dec. 16, 1989

**Location:** Most of the country and especially the cities of Bucharest, Brasov, Constanta, Craiova, Cluj-Napoca, Galati, Iasi, and Timisoara

**No. Dead:** About 3,500

**No. Affected:** Thousands affected by street fighting; some 3,500 injured

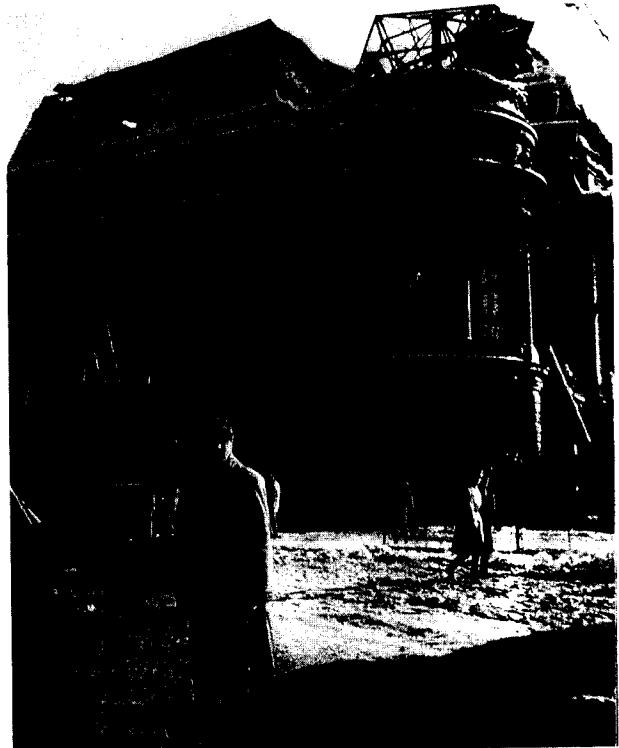
**Total USG Assistance:** \$55,846,191

## The Disaster

In the so-called "velvet revolution" that characterized the peaceful transition from communist dictatorships to pro-democracy governments in Eastern European countries in 1989, Romania's experience was a tragic exception. The change in Romania came suddenly, in a bloody conflict that began on Dec. 16, when the security forces of the Ceausescu government attempted to crush street demonstrations in Timisoara. The uprising that brought an end to the repressive 24-year reign of Nicolae Ceausescu was sparked when security forces opened fire on thousands of demonstrators who had gathered to protect a dissident clergyman about to be arrested. By Dec. 21, the protests, which had broadened to demand greater freedom and a better quality of life for all Romanians, had spread to Bucharest and other cities, with the army joining the rebellion. Ceausescu and his wife Elena tried to flee the country, but both were captured, put on trial, and executed. The secret trial and execution were announced on state radio on Dec. 25.

The exact number of people killed and wounded in the several days of fighting between Ceausescu's security police (the Securitate) and troops loyal to the new government was not fully assessed. Reports indicated, however, that heavy casualties were sustained in some areas of the country, while others remained relatively free of violence. Based on estimates from official sources and on interviews from hospital staffs, an assessment team sent to Romania from OFDA on Dec. 27 estimated a maximum of 3,500 dead and about that number wounded. Except

for isolated incidents, order had been restored throughout the country by Jan. 9. Chaotic conditions at Bucharest's main airport and train stations at the height of the fighting, as well as harsh weather conditions, caused some delays in the distribution of relief goods.



**A university library was bombed in Bucharest**

Photos by Tamra Halmrast-Sanchez, AID/OFDA

In the aftermath of the revolution, news accounts of the deplorable living conditions and lack of freedoms that most Romanians endured during the Ceausescu years shocked the outside world. The draconian government programs to pay off foreign debts incurred during a period of investment in heavy industry had resulted in severe food and fuel shortages and a seriously inadequate health care system. One of the health problems that surfaced was a high incidence of AIDS in a select group of children under the age of five, many of them orphans. The extensive use of HIV-contaminated blood for transfusions was suspected as the cause of the high rate of pediatric AIDS. Many of the infected children were part of a population of about 50,000 orphaned (or unwanted) children, a legacy of Ceausescu's "pro-



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natalist population policy. The state-run institutions for children were found to be understaffed and poorly equipped as a result of budgetary cuts during the last Ceausescu years. Conditions were especially bad in institutions caring for children classed as "irrecoverable" because of their disabilities.

### **Action Taken by the Provisional Government of Romania and Non-Governmental Organizations**

The National Salvation Front, which assumed control of the government after the ouster of Ceausescu, pledged a transition to democracy and moved quickly to restore order. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appealed to the international community for assistance on Dec. 28, and the Ministry of Health and individual Romanian hospitals requested urgently needed medical supplies. A medical emergency task force was formed by the Romanian Red Cross (RRC) to oversee a medical needs assessment and to coordinate the receipt and distribution of supplies. The ICRC and WHO participated in the task force. The ICRC and the RRC used more than 60 people in assessing health needs. As the emergency phase ended, the Ministry of Health continued to work with WHO, ICRC, UNICEF, and LRCS to determine future medical needs. A list of longer term requirements was submitted in cooperation with WHO. The Ministry of Health also established a national AIDS program as a high priority, assisted by WHO and the French government.

The provisional government created a new unit in the Ministry of Commerce to coordinate non-medical assistance. This committee submitted a list of food requirements to the international community that included animal fodder as well as food for human consumption. The Committee for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid to Romania (CCHA) was responsible for the internal monitoring and distribution of international assistance, as well as for the allocation of national resources to the Romanian people. The CCHA organized commercial sales of some of the relief supplies to generate income for children's hospitals, orphanages, and development projects. Agricultural needs were assessed by the appropriate authorities to ensure a good harvest the next season.

The National Salvation Front broadened its base of support in February 1990 and renamed itself the Provisional Council of National Unity. In May, the National Salvation Front, organized as a political party, won controversial elections.

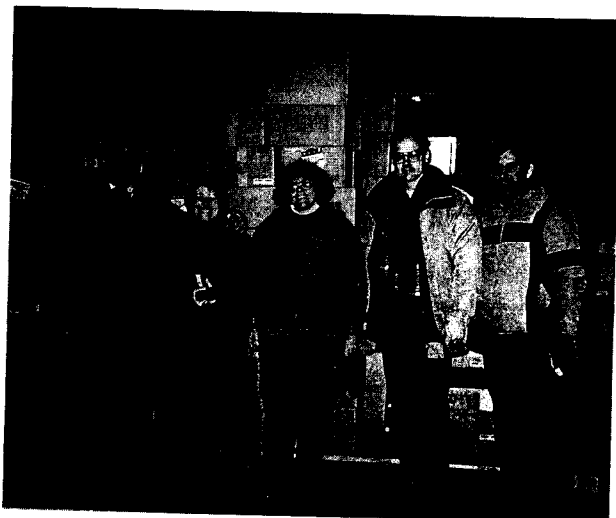
### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

U.S. Ambassador Alan Green declared a disaster on Dec. 23 and obligated \$25,000 to the victims of the conflict. This was used to pay handling and ocean freight costs of supplies sent to Romania by the Brother's Brother Foundation. Additional immediate assistance included a \$500,000 grant to the ICRC authorized by OFDA.

OFDA also sent a four-member team to Romania, comprising two OFDA representatives, Joseph Gettier and Tamra Halmrast-Sanchez; a medical trauma specialist, Dr. Richard Kunkle; and a communications specialist, John Carroll. The team departed from Washington, D.C., on Dec. 27 and connected with two DOD C-130 aircraft loaded with medical supplies in Frankfurt, West Germany. The 35 MT of supplies from DOD stocks included surgical equipment, x-ray film, medicine (barbiturates, ketalar, antibiotics, and pulmonary and cardiac medications), and intravenous equipment. The two aircraft carrying the team members and the medical supplies arrived in Bucharest on Dec. 31. The distribution of the U.S. donated supplies to hospitals was quickly carried out by the Red Cross, and the team began travel to Sibiu and Timisoara on Jan. 3 to assess emergency requirements.

During a four-day visit to the cities hardest hit by fighting, and in interviews with government, military, and medical personnel, the OFDA/Embassy team identified major intermediate and long-term medical and nutritional needs. These included the need for an adequate rehabilitation system for the injured; equipment for infection control; modern diagnostic, therapeutic, and laboratory equipment; educational materials and equipment for family planning and maternal and infant health; up-to-date medical literature; improved nursing training; and the

development of advanced paramedic ambulance services.



**U.S. team arrives in Bucharest with medical supplies**

The DOD Office of Humanitarian Assistance arranged a follow-on flight to Romania carrying medical supplies from military stocks in Europe. The airlift in early April carried 50,000 lbs. of syringes, surgical instruments, and other medical supplies. Dr. Robert Wolthuis, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Global Affairs, accompanied the flight to discuss continuing needs with government and health officials.

Donna Givens, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), headed a five-member assessment team that visited Romania April 22-28 to survey facilities for disabled/retarded children. The purpose of the survey was to acquaint HHS and the private sector with relief needs and the delivery system. The team met with U.S. Embassy and Romanian officials and with representatives of other governments and non-governmental organizations. The team found that there was an urgent need for material aid in many of the facilities for children, particularly in the institutions caring for the "irrecoverables."

In June, OFDA arranged with the Public Health Service to send Commander Nancy Hazelton to Romania for three months to serve as the principal liaison between the USG, U.S. PVOs, and the Romanian government in the distribution of relief

supplies and services aimed at meeting the health needs of children.

The FY 1990 Supplemental Appropriations Act authorized \$4 million from existing and prior year development funds for the health needs of Romanian children, particularly orphans. The funding was channeled through UNICEF and three U.S. PVOs: World Vision, Project Concern International, and PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together).

The USG also gave food assistance to Romania. A first agreement, under Section 416 (B) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, provided a grant for 315,000 MT of corn and 7,500 MT of butter. The commodity value was \$28 million for the corn and \$12.75 million for the butter. Ocean freight for both commodities was \$10,271,100. A second agreement provided a loan of \$20 million to Romania under P.L. 480 Title I to purchase 165,000 MT of corn. *(The loan is not included in the USG total.)*

### **Summary of USG Assistance**

Ocean freight for supplies sent by BBF .....	\$25,000
Grant to ICRC .....	\$500,000
Travel expenses of medical and communications specialists on OFDA response team .....	\$11,205
Travel expenses of OFDA personnel on response team (OFDA disaster travel budget) .....	\$9,635
OFDA funding of medical supplies from DOD stocks .....	\$225,000
OFDA funding of DOD airlift from Europe .....	\$25,000
Replacement costs of support kits used for OFDA response team .....	\$751
OFDA funding of Cdr. Hazelton's TDY .....	\$16,500
Travel expenses of HHS team (HHS funded) (approximate) .....	\$12,000
Special Congressional Appropriation .....	\$4,000,000

Commodity costs and ocean freight for  
315,000 MT of corn and 7,500 MT of  
butter ..... \$51,021,100

Total OFDA ..... \$813,091  
Total FFP ..... \$51,021,100  
Total Other USG ..... \$4,012,000

**TOTAL \$55,846,191**

### **Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies and Private Groups**

ADRA - gave \$125,000 for the local purchase of food and to assist with transportation.

ARC - supported the work of ICRC and contributed \$50,000 and 10 vehicles worth \$168,000 to the relief effort.

AmeriCares - sent two flights in January, carrying medicine, medical supplies, and infant formula, all valued at \$1,700,000. A follow-up shipment of 1 million needles and syringes, worth about \$120,000, arrived in Romania from Italy the end of February, and two additional shipments of medical and other supplies, worth a total of \$475,000, arrived in August and October. AmeriCares also sent two medical teams to look into the AIDS issue and do a needs assessment in hospitals, clinics, and orphanages.

Baptist World Alliance - donated \$18,000 to its affiliate Baptist Convention in Romania.

Brother's Brother Foundation (BBF) - worked with the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America and WVRD to send relief supplies to Romania. The shipments included 180,000 lbs. of medical supplies; 179,643 college level books; 5,600 farm tools; 1,820,000 lbs. of seeds; and 360,000 lbs. of food. The estimated value of the commodities was \$8,521,473.

CWS - issued an appeal (\$100,000).

Direct Relief International - airlifted medicines and medical supplies worth \$193,000 to hospitals and clinics.

Free Romania Foundation - arranged a shipment of medicine, x-ray film, and other medical supplies to Romania.

Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA) - participated in AmeriCares' airlift of emergency supplies on Jan. 5. *(To avoid double counting, the \$1,200,000 reported value of the IMA-collected medical supplies is not included in the total.)*

MAP - channeled donated pharmaceuticals through WVRD.

Northwest Medical - sent two shipments of medical supplies, totaling 4,671 lbs. and valued at \$50,968. The supplies, which included ECG monitors, disposable needles, syringes, suture materials, medicine, and antibiotics, went to a regional hospital in Timisoara and a children's hospital in Bucharest.

Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce - sent a planeload of agricultural supplies.

Romanian Relief - shipped donated and purchased medical supplies, valued at approximately \$1,200,000 and including disposable needles, syringes, gloves, ECG machines, IV sets, 10 kits for AIDS detection, medicine, vitamins, antibiotics, and medical books. Yugoslav Airlines provided free cargo space. The goods went to the Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Bucharest and to health establishments throughout the country.

The Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America - cooperated with BBF and WVRD to distribute relief supplies in Romania.

WVRD - worked with the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America and BBF to send and distribute medical and other relief supplies. The value is included in the BBF total above. Additionally, WVRD funded a \$250,000 program to address specific medical needs, such as sterilizers for dispensaries and projects for institutionalized children.

**TOTAL \$12,871,441**

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## **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

### **International Organizations**

EC - provided emergency medical and nutritional assistance valued at \$13,800,000, and, on Jan. 22, announced plans to donate 280,000 MT of food commodities (20,000 MT of beef, 250,000 MT of feed grain, 5,000 MT of butter, and 5,000 MT of olive oil) worth \$48,000,000.

ICRC - played a lead role in treating the wounded, tracing missing persons, and coordinating Red Cross relief assistance. The ICRC had 9 posts functioning in Romania and an additional 6 in Hungary and Bulgaria. As of Dec. 27, there were 34 ICRC delegates in Romania, Varna, and Budapest, working with national society staff. ICRC and the Romanian Red Cross also developed a mid-term medical rehabilitation plan. ICRC launched a program to supply hospitals with surgical equipment and drugs, beginning in March 1990. With the assistance of national societies, and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health, ICRC planned to distribute a total of 600 units of basic supplies, each unit containing, among other items, 63,000 disposable syringes, 105,000 disposable needles, and 11,000 pairs of surgical gloves. Contributions to the program as of Mar. 7 totaled \$5,893,577.

LRCS - assumed responsibility for the coordination of Red Cross aid on Jan. 21, and, on Feb. 6, announced a program of up to \$31,486,000 (CHF 50 million) over at least 18 months to be channeled through the Romanian Red Cross and 16 national societies. (*This appeal is not included in the international total.*) Initial assistance was targeted at caring for orphans, the elderly, and the handicapped. LRCS also planned to help the RRC develop programs and reinforce its structures and capacities.

LWF - worked with the WCC and the Conference of European Churches (CEC) to coordinate aid provided by individual European churches. The LWF, WCC, and CEC sent a team to Romania Dec. 30 to discuss emergency needs with Romanian Church representatives.

UNDRO - delegate and resident representative worked with the government to help coordinate relief efforts. UNDRO hosted an information meeting on Romania on Feb. 8, 1990, in Geneva.

U.N. General Assembly - adopted a draft resolution on Dec. 28, co-sponsored by more than 40 countries, urging emergency humanitarian aid to Romania. UNICEF - delivered 1,000 basic kits, medical supplies, and x-ray film, all worth \$597,000.

WCC - coordinated an ecumenical training and assistance program directed toward children in orphanages and the disabled.

WHO - sent two medical officers to work with the medical emergency task force as well as a team of health management specialists. On Dec. 23, WHO sent blood products worth about \$100,000. WHO designed an emergency health project to re-establish health services and improve capacity to store and distribute incoming supplies. WHO's European Regional Office issued a list of needed supplies to initiate health services rehabilitation. Initial priorities focused on essential drugs, supplies, and equipment; maternal and child health; nursing and other health manpower development; mental health care; and policy and management of the health system.

### **Governments**

Australia - provided a cash donation of \$476,190, x-ray film and medicine worth \$108,413, and a truck.

Austria - approved an allocation of \$1,465,201 for the purchase of medicine and other supplies. The city of Vienna sent a hospital train carrying 25 doctors, 50 nurses, and 20 firemen, and consisting of 5 ambulance cars, tank cars, emergency power-generating equipment, and refrigerator cars for blood storage.

Belgium - provided emergency assistance worth \$704,000 as well as 57.6 MT of food and 25.2 MT of clothing and blankets.

Bulgaria - provided a 300-bed field hospital, medicine, and 82 doctors.

Czechoslovakia - sent medical teams and 582.7 MT of food and medical supplies, partially valued at \$2,000,000.

Denmark - donated \$1,580,460 through the Red Cross and Danchurchaid.

Finland - provided \$1,500,000 in emergency assistance through the Finnish Red Cross.

France - donated \$1,636,660 and sent two planes and two railcars carrying medical teams, hospital tents, beds, blankets, blood supplies, medicine, food, and clothing. The supplies had a partial value of \$5,607,000. France also assisted the Romanian Ministry of Health in setting up an HIV-free blood program.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - shipped 11 MT of food and 9.7 MT of clothing and blankets, all valued at about \$3,400,000. Additionally, West Germany assisted with the provision of electric power at a cost of \$30,180,000.

Hungary - contributed 1,880 MT of food, 411.9 MT of clothing and blankets, and 59 MT of unspecified relief supplies.

Iceland - sent 600 MT of frozen meat.

Israel - dispatched a relief flight carrying 8 MT of medical supplies and 2 doctors.

Italy - donated 4 MT of food.

Iraq - provided food assistance.

Japan - contributed \$1,000,000 for relief assistance.

Libya - sent a planeload of medicine, according to press reports.

Mongolia - donated medical supplies worth \$33,000.

Netherlands - sent relief supplies and personnel, partially valued at \$2,632,000.

Poland - contributed food, beds, and medical supplies.

Spain - provided medical supplies.

Sweden - provided \$3,100,000 worth of food and medical assistance.

Switzerland - sent 7 MT of food, 10 MT of clothing and blankets, and logistical support.

Soviet Union - set up a special committee to monitor events in Romania, and dispatched trauma specialists and other physicians to towns near the Romanian border to treat victims of the uprising; also shipped industrial products worth \$413,000, medical supplies, clothing, and food. The Moldavian Republic donated medicine and \$4,300,000.

United Kingdom - gave \$179,748 to ICRC and sent 1.6 MT of emergency supplies, valued at \$40,623, and 7 MT of food.

Yugoslavia - donated unspecified relief supplies and provided free cargo space on Yugoslav planes for goods shipped by Romanian Relief.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations

Aktion Licht Ins Dunkel (Austria) - donated \$1,587,302, collected from individuals and private organizations.

ASB (Germany, Fed. Rep.) - gave relief goods worth \$467,000.

Belgian Pharmaceutical Companies - donated 34 MT of medical supplies.

Caritas (Belgium) - sent unspecified relief supplies.

Christian Aid (U.K.) - donated \$132,400.

Finnish private donors - provided relief supplies through the Lutheran Church valued at \$50,000.

French private organizations - airlifted medical equipment and personnel.

Greek Orthodox Church - donated \$20,000.

Hospital sans Frontieres - donated 11 MT of relief supplies.

Karnten C. (Austria) - gave \$39,683.

Medecins du Monde - sent 65 MT of emergency supplies.

MSF (Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg) - provided a medical team, 6 vehicles, and 120 MT of medical equipment. MSF/Netherlands provided \$250,000 worth of assistance to Timisoara.

MSF (France, Spain, Sweden) - airlifted 38 MT of supplies and a 25-person medical/logistics staff.

National Front (Czechoslovakia) - sent medical supplies and blankets, all valued at \$7,000,000.

National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from the following countries sent teams of volunteers and delivered medical supplies, food, clothing, and blankets for the victims of civil strife in Romania: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Rep. of Germany, Denmark, Federal Rep. of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. As of Jan. 31, the reported value of Red Cross contributions was \$10,947,928. This does not include in-kind contributions for which no value was reported.

Secours Contre la Faim - sent relief supplies worth \$2,105,000.

Tear Fund - donated relief supplies worth \$9,714.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$151,355,899</b>
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# OTHER EUROPE DECLARED DISASTERS

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## **TURKEY - Accident**

On Feb. 7, 1990, an explosion and subsequent fire at the Yeniceltekt coal mine near Merzifon in Amasya Province killed 68 miners. The International Labor Organization dispatched a team of mine rescue experts to assess the situation and aid in the relief efforts.

Ambassador Morton I. Abramowitz determined on Feb. 16 that a disaster declaration was in order. He released \$5,000 to a special assistance fund set up by the miners' union for the widows and orphans of the victims.

**TOTAL USG** **\$5,000**

## **TURKEY - Displaced Persons**

Hundreds of thousands of third country nationals employed in Iraq and Kuwait fled those countries after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990. Most of the displaced persons took refuge in Jordan, Turkey, Syria, or Iran enroute to their countries of origin (see "Jordan Displaced Persons" and "Sri Lanka Displaced Persons"). The majority of those leaving Iraq through Turkey were Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. The Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) estimated that some 60,000 people had crossed into Turkey from Iraq as of Nov. 9. The main route was through the northern Iraqi town of Zakhu and the Habur Gate crossing.

Assisted by the TRC, the Government of Turkey (GOT) set up a transit center near Habur which could accommodate between 7,500 and 10,000 people. There the displaced workers were given shelter, food, and medical care while awaiting repatriation. The Diyarbakir airport was opened to international traffic to facilitate evacuation. Repatriation flights were organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the EC, in close cooperation with Turkish authorities.

U.S. Ambassador Morton I. Abramowitz made a disaster determination on Sept. 5 and committed \$25,000 to help support the relief program being carried out by Turkey. A check for that amount was

presented to the director general of the TRC on Sept. 18 to be used for food at the Habur transit camp.

**TOTAL USG** **\$25,000**

## **TURKEY - Floods**

Torrential rains hit the Trabzon area on June 19-20, 1990, causing extensive damage to coastal towns and farmland. In the affected area, some 36 people drowned, 15 were reported missing, and hundreds were left homeless. Inundations destroyed about 900 homes, damaged main and secondary roads, and caused bridges to collapse, closing the Giresun-Trabzon and the Trabzon-Rize highways. Communications and utilities were cut, drinking water pipes and wells suffered serious damage, and water covered and ruined thousands of hectares of crops.

The Turkish Red Crescent attended to the needs of the victims, sending tents and rescue teams to the affected areas.

On June 21, 1990, Ambassador Morton I. Abramowitz declared that a catastrophe had been created by the flooding and released \$9,993 to the Turkish Red Crescent for relief.

**TOTAL USG** **\$9,993**

## **YUGOSLAVIA - Accident**

On Nov. 7, 1989, an explosion and fire in a coal mine in Aleksinac, Yugoslavia, claimed the lives of 92 miners.

U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann declared a disaster on Nov. 21 to release \$10,000 from his disaster assistance authority. The funds were donated to the president of the Collective State Presidency of Yugoslavia to help with the costs of emergency assistance.

**TOTAL USG** **\$10,000**

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**YUGOSLAVIA - Accident**

A mine explosion in Kreka, Yugoslavia, on Aug. 26, 1990, trapped 170 miners. Only one of the miners emerged alive. As of Aug. 28, 65 bodies had been recovered. The remaining workers were presumed dead due to the force of the explosion. This was described as the country's worst mining disaster to date.

U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann determined on Aug. 27 that USG assistance was warranted and furnished \$10,000 to the president of the Collective State Presidency of Yugoslavia on Aug. 29. The aid was credited toward the costs of the rescue effort.

<b>TOTAL USG</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>
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# Latin America & The Caribbean



# BOLIVIA - Drought

**Date:** 1990

**Location:** Several provinces in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Tarija, Chuquisaca, and Santa Cruz

**No. Dead:** None reported

**No. Affected:** 56,632 families (283,160 people), of which 15,300 families (76,500 people) were severely affected

**Total USG Assistance:** \$1,059,259

## The Disaster

After several months of drought, seven departments in Bolivia faced critical water shortages by April 1990. Surveys conducted by USAID/Bolivia put the number of affected families at 56,632 (283,160 people), of which 15,300 families (76,500 people) were suffering severe hardship.

According to the USAID investigation, production losses were estimated at 56% on 130,499 ha. of crops (about 9% of land under cultivation). This represented an approximate loss of 78,973 MT of crops valued at \$15.8 million. Crop losses were 70% in potatoes, barley, and corn, and 30% in quinoa, fruits, vegetables, peanuts, sugar cane, and soybean. The 15,300 most seriously affected families, who had lost more than 50% of their crops, resided in the departments of Santa Cruz, Chuquisaca, Tarija, La Paz, and Potosi. In those areas, the most urgent need was for potable water, food aid, and water for animal consumption. Although the classic signs of drought and food shortage - rural to urban migration, rising food prices, and cattle deaths - were observed, they did not appear to be occurring on a large scale. Some urban areas also felt the effects of the drought, with the reserves of potable water nearing depletion in the cities of Cochabamba and Potosi.

## Action Taken by the Government of Bolivia

On Apr. 26, acting president, Luis Ossiso, signed a decree declaring several provinces in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba, Tarija, and

Chuquisaca to be either disaster or emergency areas. The Civil Defense Committee, comprising the ministers of agriculture, health, transportation, defense, planning and coordination, and labor, developed emergency assessments and coordinated disaster assistance.

The cities most affected by the drought, Cochabamba, Potosi, and La Paz, instituted water rationing and sought ways to tap other water sources, such as placing cisterns in critical areas and drilling wells. In rural areas of Santa Cruz, water was trucked or transported by rail to the most critically affected towns. From the government's social emergency fund, \$731,000 was used to supply 22 small communities and five rural towns in Cochabamba with wells and small irrigation systems. Civil Defense installed hand dug wells in rural areas of Oruro and La Paz.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

Based on the GOB's decree and USAID's assessment, U.S. Ambassador Robert S. Gelbard determined on Apr. 29 that the drought constituted a disaster of such magnitude that USG assistance was required. The \$25,000 Ambassador's Authority was donated to Food for the Hungry International (FHI) to purchase manual pumps for hand dug wells in the provinces of Pacajes in La Paz and Tomas Frias in Potosi.

USAID also authorized the release of P.L. 480 Title II food to disaster victims in Potosi, Sucre, Santa Cruz, and Tarija. Over a three-month period, a total of 1,100 MT of food, valued at \$435,000, was distributed through CRS/Caritas, ADRA, and FHI.

A Water Resources Recon Team (WRRT) from USSOUTHCOM visited Bolivia from May 23 to 31 to identify potential sites for well drilling in the departments of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz. Based on the team's assessment that a drilling program could be carried out in Cochabamba with a high probability of success, the USAID Mission recommended that a U.S. military well drilling rig be deployed to drill 25 shallow wells in that department to benefit some 10,000 drought victims. OFDA provided \$509,022 to pay for material, fuel, and operating expenses of the team.

Additionally, at USAID's request, OFDA funded the expenses of technical personnel from the Army Corps of Engineers to appraise water supply problems in Bolivia and help the GOB develop drought management plans. This amounted to \$90,237. Following the assessment, USAID/Bolivia planned to use program local currency funds to respond to short- and long-term water management problems.

<i>Total OFDA .....</i>	<i>\$624,259</i>
<i>Total FFP .....</i>	<i>\$435,000</i>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,059,259</b>
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**Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies**

ADRA, CRS, and FHI distributed P.L. 480 Title II commodities to the drought victims from their regular program stocks. FHI carried out a program, partly funded from the Ambassador's Authority, to install hand dug wells in La Paz and Potosi. FHI also helped victims establish family greenhouses to grow vegetables.

# El SALVADOR - Civil Strife

**Date:** November–December 1989

**Location:** Several urban centers, including San Salvador, San Miguel, and Zacatecoluca

**No. Dead:** 2,000

**No. Affected:** 100,000; 5,000 injured

**Total USG Assistance:** \$555,689

## The Disaster

Revived conflict between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Government of El Salvador (GOES) began with an FMLN offensive on several key cities beginning on Nov. 11. The civil conflict left 2,000 civilians dead and 5,000 wounded, according to news reports early in December. A Dec. 5 report indicated that as many as 100,000 people were affected by the fighting. An estimated 40,000 people had fled their homes, 10,000 of whom found residence in San Salvador or were sheltered in San Miguel and Zacatecoluca, and the remaining 30,000 who were reportedly homeless. Electrical transmission lines throughout the war zones were disrupted, causing a temporary shutdown of potable water services in several locations, two bridges in the Department of La Paz were destroyed, and, according to GOES estimates, 27,000 square meters of surface area of housing were destroyed. Direct and indirect damage to private industry and commerce from Nov. 11 to Dec. 6 was estimated at \$34 million. Fighting had subsided in several locations by early December, though violence was still reported in metropolitan San Salvador, San Miguel, and Zacatecoluca. A December report indicated that the number of displaced persons had begun to decline.

## Action Taken by the Government of El Salvador (GOES) and Non-Governmental Organizations

The Government of El Salvador (GOES) declared a state of emergency due to the fighting and imposed curfews to protect the civilian population. Fifty emergency centers were set up in affected areas to provide food and medical assistance to those affected by the violence. The government made 17,000 MT of USAID-provided food available for distribution to

displaced persons. During the week of Nov. 20 an interagency governmental task force conducted a damage assessment study of the housing sector.

The National Commission for Area Restoration (CONARA) and the Ministry of the Interior distributed food rations to the displaced persons. The Salvadoran Red Cross was the primary indigenous private agency assisting the displaced persons. DIACONIA, the ecumenical aid agency in El Salvador, also assisted Salvadorans who were displaced due to the fighting.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

The U.S. Ambassador, William G. Walker, determined on Nov. 17 that the disaster in El Salvador required assistance from the USG. OFDA arranged a DOD flight carrying 14 MT of medical supplies which arrived in San Salvador on Nov. 23. Medical supplies were distributed to displaced persons by the GOES. In December, OFDA organized another DOD flight to deliver DOD-procured cots and medical supplies, and radio equipment from Motorola. The flight arrived in San Salvador on Dec. 27. The DOD flights also carried medicines and medical supplies purchased directly by OFDA from private U.S. companies; the medical supplies were consigned to the Ministry of Health of the GOES. Additional communications equipment from Motorola was air freighted to San Salvador on Jan. 9 and Jan. 12. Finally, OFDA arranged for the purchase and transport of additional medical supplies and equipment from Costa Rica to San Salvador for victims of the civil strife.

## Summary of USG Assistance

OFDA purchase of medical supplies from E&C .....	\$40,772
First DOD airlift and purchase of medical supplies .....	\$210,000
Second DOD Airlift and purchase of medical supplies .....	\$161,114
Radio equipment plus transport to airlift .....	\$26,719
Air freight of Motorola radio antenna .....	\$152



**Governments**

Australia - contributed \$39,000 through World Vision  
Australia to assist displaced families in El Salvador.

Canada - gave \$250,000 through the ICRC for relief  
supplies.

Spain - donated 10 MT of medical supplies to assist  
those affected by the civil strife.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$631,000</b>
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# NICARAGUA - Floods

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**Date:** May–June 1990

**Location:** North Atlantic Region

**No. Dead:** 4

**No. Affected:** 106,411; 8 missing

**Total USG Assistance:** \$25,500

## The Disaster

Rains beginning in May 1990 and continuing in June and July inundated several communities in Nicaragua's North Atlantic Region. Nicaragua's Meteorological Services reported 177.2 mm. of rain in May, 393.7 mm. in June, and 242.5 mm. during the first 20 days of July. Four people were reported dead and eight people missing. Water ruined vital crops and prevented successful planting in some areas, which resulted in food shortages. Flooding also heightened susceptibility to diseases already prevalent among the affected populations, including acute diarrheal and respiratory illnesses, malaria, amebiasis, scabies, tuberculosis, chicken pox, hepatitis, and leishmaniasis.

Historically, flooding has been a common occurrence in the North Atlantic Region. Populations living along the rivers, primarily the Miskito, Sumo, and Rama Indians, are attached to the flood plains that they have occupied for centuries. Their river culture has prevented them from voluntarily moving to safer ground away from the destructive impact of frequent flooding. For the past nine years the Miskitos, who are the largest of the indigenous groups in the region, have been forced by the political situation in Nicaragua to migrate to the north. Since Violeta Chamorro was elected President in February, the Government of Nicaragua (GON) estimates that at least 30,000 Miskitos returned from Honduras to the Coco River area. The impact of extensive floods in the region in 1990 was exacerbated by these returnees, most of whom were not registered with UNHCR.

Areas in the North Atlantic Region affected by the flooding included Sumo communities along the Prinzapolka and Bambana rivers and between Rosita

and Bonanza; and Miskito settlements along the Coco River, the Northern Plains, the Southern Plains, and the coastal areas. The GON reported that 106,411 people in 170 communities were affected by the flooding. Children, pregnant mothers, and old people were highly vulnerable to the epidemiologic emergency and precarious nutritional situation. In addition to food shortages and diseases brought on by the floods, several rural dwellings were destroyed and personal items lost. The GON estimated total damage at over \$34 million.

## Action Taken by the Government of Nicaragua (GON) and Non-Governmental Organizations

In early June 1990, President Violeta Chamorro appealed to the international community for assistance to alleviate the suffering of Nicaraguans affected by floods in the North Atlantic Region. On June 15 the Ministry of the Exterior requested assistance from the U.S. Government in a letter to U.S. Ambassador Harry W. Shlaudeman. The GON called meetings with the entire international community in June and July to solicit funding for relief efforts.

The GON formed the National Emergency Committee (NEC) to coordinate all relief activities in the North Atlantic Region. The Committee was headed by the Vice Minister of the Interior, including one representative from each of the following groups: the Ministry of the Presidency, the Ministry of Health, the Popular Sandinista Army, the Nicaraguan Institute of Development of the Autonomous Regions (INDER), Caritas, the regional Catholic church, the National Ecumenical Center for Relief and Development (CEPAD), the Moravian Church, and the Nicaraguan Red Cross (NRC). NEC's main contact in the field was the Governor of the Autonomous Regional Government of the North Atlantic Region (RAAN), who works in Puerto Cabezas. The GON issued a damage/needs assessment of the flooding in the North Atlantic Coast on July 21, 1990.

On July 27, an NRC-run national fund raising campaign was broadcast on Radio Managua; a total of \$70,000 was pledged and clothing and medicine was donated. These contributions were given to the flood victims through NEC. In addition, NRC appealed to LRCS for \$2,877,258 to provide emergency food

assistance to 24,243 flood victims for six months in the zones of Bonanza, Rosita, Prinzapolka, and the Northern and Southern Plains.

CEPAD provided assistance to 29 affected towns along the Coco River from La Esperanza to Uta Mahta. The program was to provide rice, beans, corn, meat, soap, flour, and milk for one month to 4,188 families and possibly be extended for another month.

#### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

On June 26, 1990, Ambassador H. Shlaudeman declared a disaster in the North Atlantic Region due to the loss of food production and threat of rampant diseases caused by flooding. The Ambassador's Authority allowed OFDA to release \$25,000 for relief assistance to the flood victims.

The \$25,000 grant supported efforts to provide short-term medical care and emergency food assistance to approximately 250 of the neediest families in communities on the Coco River east of Leimus (lower Coco Region). Funding was consigned to Mercy Corps International (MCI), a U.S. PVO, to coordinate the project. MCI used a portion of the grant to support a two-month emergency medical care program (August and September) for the lower Coco Region run by Friends of the Americas (FOA), another U.S. PVO. The program was an extension of a medical program FOA had been running on the Honduran side of the Coco River based in Rus Rus, Honduras. On Aug. 25, FOA dispatched doctors to provide medical services to 18 villages along the Coco River from Leimus to the North Atlantic Coast. On Aug. 30, a medical base was established at Waspam staffed by two FOA doctors. The other portion of the grant was used for food distribution, which was coordinated by MCI with the RAAN Governor and Moravian Church. As of Sept. 12, a total of 31.7 MT of food had been purchased and moved from Honduras to the needy villages on the Nicaraguan side of the Coco River.

Upon the request of the U.S. Ambassador in Managua, OFDA organized and sponsored a team to conduct an assessment of needs in the food, agriculture, and health sectors of the areas affected by the floods. The team, headed by OFDA regional

advisor Ricardo Bermudez from Costa Rica and comprising an agricultural specialist from USAID/Guatemala, two doctors from PAHO/Nicaragua, and a documentation specialist from OFDA/Washington, conducted its assessment from July 23 to July 26. The team conducted extensive interviews with GON officials and NGO representatives in Managua and made a field visit to Puerto Cabezas. On July 28, the team submitted to USAID/Managua its observations in the areas of agriculture, seed and food requirements, and health in the North Atlantic Region, and provided recommendations for immediate relief assistance and longer-term flood prevention and mitigation activities. Costs incurred by OFDA included travel and per diem of the agricultural specialist (\$500 from OFDA disaster travel funds).

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,500</b>
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#### **Assistance Provided by the International Community**

Cuba - sent 28 doctors, food, and medical equipment to the North Atlantic Region, according to Nicaraguan news sources.

United Kingdom - contributed \$25,000 to extend the MCI/FOA medical/food project on the Rio Coco through October, 1990.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>
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# PANAMA - Emergency

**Date:** December 1989–January 1990

**Location:** Panama City

**No. Dead:** According to U.S. Southern Command, 202 Panamanian civilians and 314 persons belonging to the Panamanian military or paramilitary groups were killed during the invasion and ensuing violence.

**No. Affected:** As many as 12,000 people received donated food; at least 5,500 were homeless

**Total USG Assistance:** \$21,965,314

## The Disaster

On Dec. 15, after several months of tense relations between the United States and Panama, General Manuel Antonio Noriega made a speech declaring that Panama was officially at a state of war with the United States. Over the next two days an unarmed U.S. Marine was killed and a Navy officer and his wife were assaulted by members of the Panamanian Defense Force (PDF). On Dec. 19, President Bush ordered U.S. military forces to enter Panama with three objectives: protect the lives of U.S. citizens; apprehend General Noriega, who was under U.S. federal indictment for drug smuggling; and install the democratically elected government of President Guillermo Endara. During the early morning hours of Dec. 20, U.S. forces attacked Noriega's headquarters and PDF installations. In the ensuing fighting between U.S. troops and the PDF, fire swept through the poor residential slum known as El Chorrillo, which was located next to the PDF headquarters. Many frightened residents sought refuge in a nearby Catholic church, which was immediately protected by U.S. forces. Approximately 2,000 families lost their homes, most of which were decrepit wooden shacks. The fire may have been caused by the attack or may have been deliberately set by Panamanian military or paramilitary groups, known as Dignity Battalions. These bands of armed marauders loyal to Manuel Noriega looted and burned local businesses and shot at civilians and U.S. forces. A local hospital reported that about 1,000 Panamanians were treated for wounds, but many received only first aid treatment

because of the shortage of medical supplies and surgical equipment.

On Jan. 11, U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) reported that 202 Panamanian civilians were killed during the conflict and 314 Panamanians belonging to the PDF or Dignity Battalions were also killed. In addition, 23 U.S. soldiers lost their lives. According to the *Washington Post* (10/6/90), "some critics of U.S. policy in Panama have charged that casualties numbered 4,000 or more, but they have not produced any evidence to support their statements."



**Fire destroyed the El Chorrillo neighborhood**

Photo by Gayle Purdue, American Red Cross

## Response to the Emergency

The destruction of the El Chorrillo neighborhood and the subsequent ransacking of food markets by armed marauders constituted an emergency situation in Panama City. The Panamanian Red Cross reported that during the initial weeks following the U.S. intervention as many as 12,000 Panamanians received donated food through the Red Cross feeding program. Approximately 5,500 former residents of El Chorrillo were relocated to the site of the nearby Balboa High School. Women and small children were housed in the school gymnasium, while the rest were forced to live on the school grounds exposed to the heat and rain. The U.S. Army's 96th Civil Affairs Battalion provided medical attention, pre-packaged meals, shelter materials, and blankets, which were distributed to the displaced persons in conjunction with the Panamanian Red Cross, the Chamber of Commerce, Caritas, Kiwanas and Rotary Club. The displaced persons

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organized a Chorrillo Citizens Group and elected a "mayor" to represent their concerns and maintain morale.

On Dec. 28, OFDA Director Andrew Natsios and three OFDA Regional Advisors, Paul Bell, Alejandro James, and Rene Carrillo, traveled to Panama City. The team immediately decided that OFDA should address the short-term needs of the displaced population and determined that an alternate site was needed for the displaced persons living at the Balboa High School. The team consulted with officials of the newly installed Panamanian government, various Panamanian private groups, as well as the U.S. Embassy and SOUTHCOM, to determine the most appropriate course of action. Acting on recommendations of the team, the Panamanian government granted permission for the construction of a displaced persons center at a airport hangar at nearby Albrook Air Field. DOD contracted the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to construct what became known as the Albrook/Curundu Displaced Persons Center. The Corps of Engineers built over 500 cubicles made with plastic sheeting from OFDA's Panama stockpile, and installed bathing, toilet, kitchen and dining facilities on the premises. In addition, about 45 general purpose, medium-sized tents were pitched on the adjacent grounds. DOD supplied cots, blankets, medical supplies, baby food and food rations for the residents. On Jan. 12 and 13, the 2,800 displaced persons remaining at Balboa High School were transferred to the Albrook/Curundu Center. A nursing home for the elderly with special medical needs was established in a one story building on the Albrook compound.

On Jan. 19, DOD Civil Affairs personnel turned over management of the Albrook Center to OFDA contractors and the Panamanian Red Cross. OFDA Regional Advisors Paul Bell and Alejandro James stayed in Panama for several months to oversee the transition of camp management. Bernardo Munoz of the Panamanian Red Cross was designated camp director for the day-to-day management of the camp. OFDA also paid for two experienced American Red Cross personnel, Gayle Purdue and Jack Carroll, to assist the Panamanian Red Cross manage the camp for one month. The Panama Chamber of Commerce served as procuring agent for the camp and was the

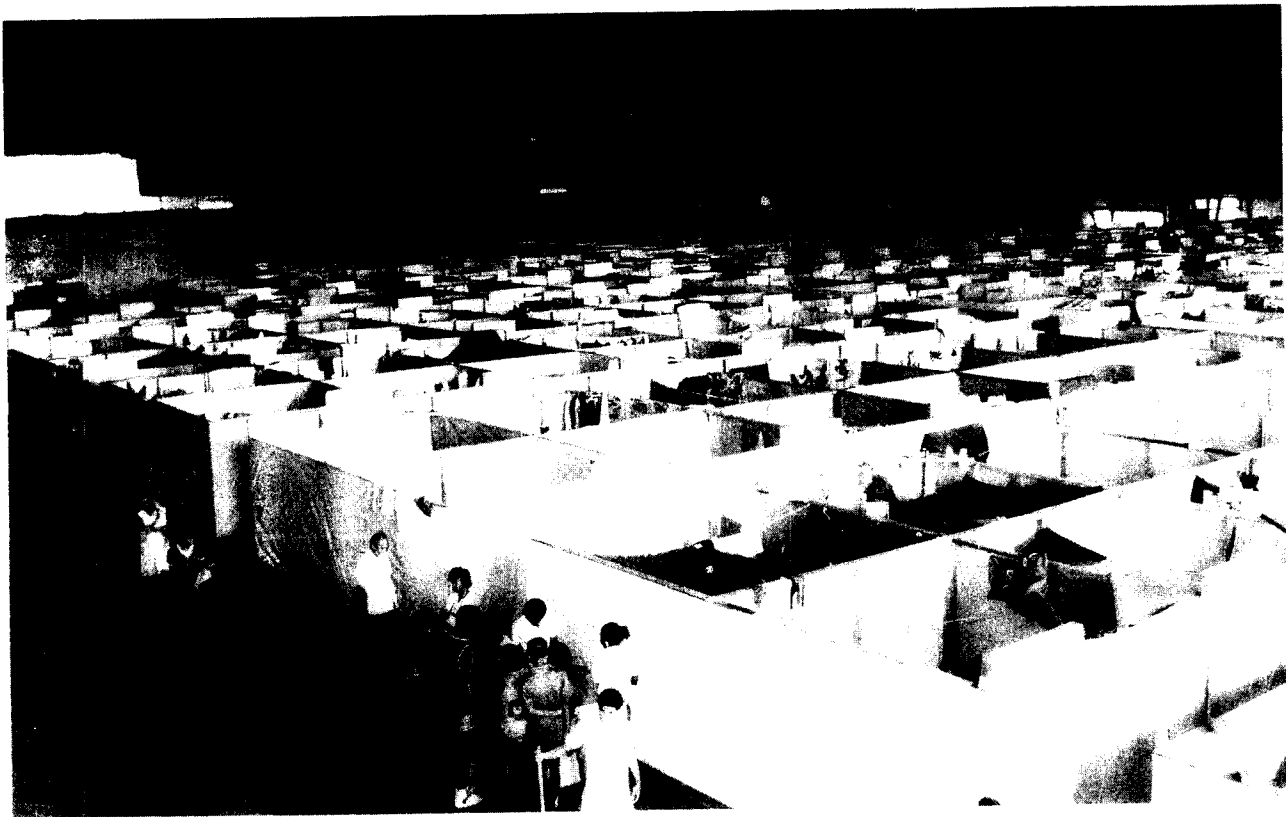
conduit for most of the OFDA financial expenditures related to camp operations. The Chamber of Commerce used OFDA funds to purchase lumber, nails, other building materials, medical supplies and utensils for the camp.

### **Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government**

On Dec. 21, U.S. Ambassador Arthur H. Davis determined that the emergency situation in Panama City warranted USG assistance. Between Dec. 21 and Jan. 16, DOD provided 2,042 tons of relief supplies, valued at \$12,620,990. These supplies included 1,080,000 pre-packaged meals, known as Meals Ready to Eat (MREs); 763 tons of staple foods and babyfood; 329 tons of medical supplies; and 50 tons of cots, blankets and sheeting. In addition to these commodities, OFDA released 100 rolls (or 260,000 sq. feet) of plastic sheeting, 250 pairs of gloves, and 1,080 blankets from its Panama stockpile. The plastic sheeting was used to construct partitioned living quarters inside the Albrook Center and the gloves and blankets were distributed to the displaced living at Albrook.

The Ambassador's \$25,000 disaster assistance authority was given to the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce for local purchase of food and medical supplies. OFDA provided an additional \$1.38 million in grants to the Chamber of Commerce to pay for expenses related to the management of the Albrook/ Curundu Center. This included \$1.32 million to fund 90-day management of the center; \$50,000 to buy lumber, nails, and other materials needed to prepare the camp for occupation; and \$10,000 to pay for various operational expenses.

The charred remains of El Chorrillo and the destruction caused by looting left mountains of debris and garbage in the streets of Panama City. The OFDA team identified this as an environmental sanitation problem and possible health risk to the Panamanian population and immediately allocated \$300,000 to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to supervise the clean-up efforts. The Corps used this money to hire local contractors and laborers, many of them unemployed former residents of El Chorrillo, to clean up the area. The Corps also provided trucks and front end loaders to assist in the effort.



Over 500 cubicles were constructed in the Albrook Center to house displaced persons

In early February, the Panamanian Minister of Health made an urgent request to the U.S. Ambassador to provide assistance to control the *Aedes-aegypti* mosquito, a vector which spreads dengue fever. Epidemics of dengue fever had already been reported in Venezuela, Colombia, and Trinidad and Tobago and health officials were concerned that the disease could spread rapidly in Panama. OFDA dispatched its health officer, Dr. Ellery Gray, and CDC epidemiologist Dr. Duane Gubler to assist in an assessment with the Panamanian Ministry of Health, PAHO, and a U.S. Army Reserve doctor. The assessment determined that the first cases of dengue fever could occur in six to eight weeks, unless certain preventive health measures were taken. USAID/Panama reallocated some of the funds from its health sector programs to invest in upgrading Panama's health infrastructure and epidemiological surveillance system. These actions, taken in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, averted an epidemic of dengue fever.

On May 31, a three-year old boy who lived at Albrook Center died from bacterial meningitis. Camp administrators immediately distributed rifadin, an oral anti-meningitis prophylaxis, to camp residents. OFDA purchased and paid for the transport of 500 additional bottles of rifadin. No more cases of meningitis were reported.

In addition to the initial Disaster Assistance Response Team (Natsios, Bell, James, and Carrillo) sent to Panama on Dec. 28, OFDA sent several support personnel to assist with various tasks. OFDA sent A.I.D.'s regional contracts officer in Guatemala to assist with the development of grants and contracts required for the relief effort. OFDA Logistics Officer, Walter Keesecker, was sent to assist with the local procurement of supplies for the Albrook Center. A public affairs officer, situation status reporter, and OFDA's health officer also visited Panama City.



**This family found a temporary home in one of the cubicles at the Albrook Center**

Following the return of USAID personnel to Panama, a task force was established to address the longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction needs that were outside the mandate of OFDA. OFDA worked closely with USAID personnel to link OFDA's relief activities with USAID-sponsored development programs, such as various housing projects designed for construction throughout the city. As the situation graduated into the rehabilitation phase, OFDA sent consultant Robert Gersony to Panama to assess the socio-economic conditions of the El Chorrillo population targeted for a housing program. This survey helped A.I.D. and the Panamanian government determine that the plans being developed were an appropriate housing rehabilitation/reconstruction program.

At the request of the task force, OFDA contributed \$2.5 million to the Ministry of Housing for the rehabilitation of an apartment building complex in El Chorrillo to provide housing to families living at the Albrook Center. The construction was conducted by Panamanian firms under contract to the Ministry of Housing and supervised by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The funding for this project was later reimbursed by USAID. In July 1991, construction of the El Chorrillo apartment complex was completed and only 100 displaced persons remained at Albrook Center under the administration of the Ministry of Housing.

Also at the request of the USAID Task Force, OFDA approved \$5 million for a USAID-designed project for the emergency restoration of small businesses in Panama. This project was paid out of funds provided to OFDA by A.I.D.'s Latin America and Caribbean Bureau.

### **Summary of USG Assistance**

#### OFDA Assistance

Ambassador's Authority to Panama

Chamber of Commerce .....\$25,000

Grants to Panama Chamber of Commerce

Local purchase of lumber and nails .....\$50,000

Operational support.....\$10,000

Management of Albrook DP Center .....\$1,320,000

Small Business Restoration project .....\$5,000,000

Corps of Engineers clean-up program ..... \$300,000

100 rolls of plastic sheeting.....\$28,980

1,080 cotton blankets..... \$4,374

160 rolls of plastic sheeting.....\$48,608

Operational supplies (1 support kit, 250 gloves,  
6 hand-held counters) .....\$793

500 bottles of rifadin ..... \$5,805

Transport of medical supplies.....\$15,000

ARC representative G. Purdue ..... \$5,350

ARC representative J. Carroll ..... \$5,220

R. Gersony survey .....\$16,095

Cost of A.I.D. personnel TDYs  
(OFDA travel funds)..... \$9,099

#### USAID Assistance

Grant to Ministry of Housing for Chorrillo

rehabilitation project ..... \$2,500,000

900 tons (or) 1,080,000 MREs .....	\$4,004,100
329 tons of medical supplies .....	\$7,220,020
763 tons of food comprising staples, baby food, and meat.....	\$1,001,170
50 tons of cots, blankets, and sheets .....	\$395,700
<i>Total OFDA assistance .....</i>	<i>\$6,844,324</i>
<i>Total USAID assistance .....</i>	<i>\$2,500,000</i>
<i>Total DOD assistance .....</i>	<i>\$12,620,990</i>

MAP International - airlifted 9 MT of food and \$1,625,000 worth of medical supplies, including antibiotics, bandages and medicine, to Santo Tomas Hospital on Dec. 28. A disaster assessment team accompanied the shipment to determine future need and to distribute the relief.

**WVRD - gave \$43,000 for the purchase of food, shelter material, blankets, and first-aid items, which were distributed through existing WVRD programs in Panama.**

ARC - sent \$50,000 to the Panama Red Cross for relief, sent staff to work with the military social services unit, and supported the efforts of the ICRC.

CWS - sent \$65,000 to the Emergency Ecumenical Committee of Panama, composed of the Episcopal Church, the Evangelical Methodist Church, the Methodist Church of the Caribbean and the Americas, the Lutheran Church, and the Baptist Church, to provide food and shelter for 6,000 families in Panama City, Colon, Chiriqui, Arraijan, and other communities; implement a community health program; establish health centers in marginal areas; supply first-aid medicine, and ensure human rights of the detained and arrested. Medical supplies, valued at \$182,000, were also donated.

**Interchurch Medical Assistance - donated medicine worth \$70,000 through CWS.**

The governments of Ecuador, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, and Bolivia sent planes with relief supplies.

**Latin American Council of Churches (CLAI) - organized a shipment of relief goods from Ecuador.**

# PERU - Earthquake

Date:	May 29, 1990
Location:	Northern Peru
U.S. District:	Moyobamba
Assistance:	Assistance provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies
Total U.S. Assistance:	\$25,000

## The Disaster

On May 29, 1990, an earthquake registering 6.3 on the Richter scale shook the Amazon region of northern Peru. Twenty aftershocks were felt on the western flank of the Amazon basin. At least 100 people were reported dead and about 10,000 were left homeless.

The quake occurred at 9:30 p.m. and lasted only a few seconds. Widespread damage and mudslides were reported. According to news reports, Moyobamba, a farming community of 50,000 people, suffered extensive damage, with some 500 houses and other buildings leveled. Avalanches of mud and rock also swept through many other communities near the Amazon basin.

## Action Taken By the Government of Peru (GOP) and Non-Governmental Organizations

Civil defense officials declared a state of emergency and organized the relief effort. Peruvian health authorities reported that hospitals in Moyobamba were filled to capacity. Many of the injured suffered from fractures, head injuries, and bruises. Emergency airlifts by the Peruvian Air Force delivered food and medicine to the distressed zones.

Caritas/Peru distributed 20 MT of P.L. 480 Title II commodities and donated 36 cots, medical supplies, and clothes.

## Assistance Provided by the U.S. Government

As a result of the earthquake, the U.S. Ambassador, Anthony C. E. Quainton, determined on June 1, 1990, that a disaster existed in the affected area. He allocated \$25,000 to the USAID office in Lima, which

used the funds to purchase metal sheeting for building rehabilitation.

**TOTAL** **\$25,000**

## Assistance Provided by U.S. Voluntary Agencies

ADRA - donated 100 tents, 2,000 blankets, and 500 lbs. of medicine.

AmeriCares - airlifted medicines worth \$50,000.

ARC - responded to the LRCS appeal with a donation of \$20,000.

Brother's Brother - sent \$20,000 worth of supplies.

Medical Mission of Ohio - provided 2 MT of medicine.

WVRD - donated \$20,000 and issued an appeal (\$150,000) in support of feeding programs in Peru.

**TOTAL** **\$110,000**

## Assistance Provided by the International Community

### International Organizations

EC - contributed \$146,000.

LRCS - launched an appeal and sent delegates to coordinate assistance provided by the Red Cross. LRCS also contributed tents, powdered milk, and antibiotics.

WFP - provided 15 MT of canned meat.

### Governments

Argentina - provided medical supplies.

Canada - donated \$42,200 through LRCS.

Chile - provided tents, antibiotics, and powdered milk.

Colombia - donated 20 MT of rice.

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Cuba - contributed medical supplies.

France - provided medical supplies and tents, with an estimated value of \$69,500.

Germany, Dem. Rep. - gave 33 MT of tents and medicine.

Germany, Fed. Rep. - sent 233 tents and 3,000 roofing sheets, with the value estimated at \$77,800.

Italy - donated tents and medicine worth an estimated \$305,000.

Japan - contributed \$94,000 in support of the relief efforts.

Mexico - donated 8 MT of food, clothes, and blankets.

Norway - gave \$63,000 through the Salvation Army.

Spain - donated food and medicine worth an estimated \$1,250,000.

**Non-Governmental Organizations**

Caritas/Germany, Fed. Rep. - donated 95 family tents, valued at \$29,940.

As of June 26, 13 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies had given assistance valued at \$273,760 (excludes ARC donation listed above under "U.S. Voluntary Agencies").

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$2,351,200</b>
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# OTHER LATIN AMERICA

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## DECLARED DISASTERS

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### **COLOMBIA - Emergency**

On the morning of Dec. 6, a bomb containing one half ton of dynamite exploded outside the headquarters of the Department of Administrative Security (DAS) in Bogota, killing 67 persons and injuring more than one thousand. The huge blast tore open a crater 10 meters deep and shattered windows in buildings 11 km. away. The bomb was planted in a bus in front of the government agency responsible for combating drug trafficking and terrorism in Colombia. On Dec. 29, DAS agents found three tons of dynamite in a warehouse in Bogota. The warehouse was used by members of the notorious Medellin drug cartel to assemble bombs used in several terrorist attacks.

The explosion caused an estimated \$23 million in damage to over 1,500 buildings and houses in downtown Bogota. More than one thousand people were injured in the blast, most requiring emergency medical treatment at area hospitals. DAS Director Miguel Alfredo Maza Marquez requested assistance from the U.S. Embassy. On Dec. 15, Deputy Chief of Mission J. Phillip McClean determined that the emergency warranted USG assistance. Medical supplies purchased locally for \$5,000 were donated to the Government of Colombia.

**TOTAL USG**

**\$5,000**

### **GRENADA - Fire**

The Great St. George's Fire, a conflagration in the late hours of Apr. 27, 1990, gutted the Grenadian governmental building complex which housed several ministries and government offices, including those dealing with revenue and the St. George's Post Office. The entire contents of the Post Office building were lost, including remittances from abroad which significantly contribute to Grenada's national income, and pay checks for local workers. This caused a major economic disruption to thousands of Grenadians. The cost of restoring buildings and purchasing needed equipment was estimated at \$6 million.

Firefighters worked into the early hours on Apr. 28 to get the fire under control. The Grenada Coast Guard vessel Tyrrel Bay eventually joined the firefighting efforts. The Government of Grenada (GOG) notified

the International Postal Union that mail service to Grenada would be seriously disrupted in the short run. Prime Minister Nicholas Braithwaite met with the chief of police and organized an emergency meeting to discuss the fire. The GOG arranged for temporary accommodations, urging private business to donate space, but lacked the equipment and supplies to begin to work. The Prime Minister appealed to the international community for assistance on May 2 and launched a fund-raising drive in the Grenadian private sector and among its citizens. This included a letter sent by the Prime Minister to the U.S. Chief of Mission requesting aid, sent on May 4.

Despite the fact that there was no loss of life or personal injuries as a result of the fire, Charge d'Affaires James F. Cooper determined that the unusual nature of losses to critical governmental infrastructure warranted assistance by the USG. He declared on May 4, 1990, that a state of emergency existed and released \$25,000 for the restoration of critical services which directly impact people's lives. The A.I.D. Regional Development Office for the Caribbean (RDO/C) provided the services of engineer Dwight Moody to assess damage and dispatched program economist Dr. Mary Ott to review with the GOG the implications of the disaster for government operations and its needs.

Taiwan provided \$100,000 for relief. The United Kingdom furnished about \$385,000 and sent two forensic scientists from Scotland Yard to aid in determining the cause of the fire.

**TOTAL USG**

**\$25,000**

### **MEXICO - Floods**

Extraordinarily heavy rains and flooding on Sept. 22 and 23, 1990, forced thousands in Chihuahua City from their homes and resulted in significant property damage. Parts of the city received more than 152 mm., or half of the average annual rainfall, in four hours, resulting in localized flash flooding. Rains continued throughout the weekend, causing further damage and hampering clean-up efforts. Exacerbating the inundations, the government opened nearby dams to prevent destruction of these structures.



More than 17,800 people from the state of Chihuahua were affected. Forty-five people died, 100 of the affected sustained injuries, and over 5,000 victims fled to temporary shelters. Dozens were still listed as missing by late January 1991. About 1,100 families were evacuated and 2,970 families depended upon mass feeding at the peak of the relief operations. The deluge destroyed about 300 public or private buildings, structurally damaged 1,200 homes, swept away 320 vehicles, and caused limited damage to energy, telephone, potable water, and sewage systems as well as to pavement. Total property damage amounted to \$44 million.



**One of several houses destroyed by floodwaters in Chihuahua**

Photo courtesy of Fideicomiso, "Fondo Para La Solidaridad De Los Chihuahuenses"

The governor of Chihuahua, Fernando Baeza Melendez, declared the state capital a disaster area and immediately created the ad hoc Coordinating Office for Victim Assistance which coordinated activities and donations from the federal, state, local, NGO, and private groups. He set up a special fund, the Chihuahua Solidarity Fund, to collect and channel emergency assistance to those affected by the flood. Donations came from municipal and state governments, local chambers of commerce and industry, as well as from private companies, such as Bimbo/Chihuahua (\$8,500), Sears (\$700), Ford Motor Company (\$171,000), and Volkswagen (\$51,000). The Chihuahua State government, local parishes, and

schools established 38 shelters for the homeless. These temporary settlements were supported by the local System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF), the fire department, the army, local NGOs, the Mexican Red Cross, and social clubs. Donated food, mattresses, clothing, drinking water, blankets, and medical care were provided to the homeless. The Chihuahua State government established a coordinating office to handle the homeless not housed in the 38 shelters.

On Sept. 28, Ambassador John D. Negroponte responded to a request for disaster assistance from the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations and declared that a catastrophic situation existed in Chihuahua State. A \$25,000 donation was provided from FY 1991 IDA funds. The contribution was used for the local purchase of household items for the disaster victims.

**TOTAL USG (FY 1991)      \$25,000**

### **PARAGUAY - Floods**

In early February, the Parana River crested at flood stages, overflowing its banks onto many adjacent settlements and causing extensive damage. Particularly hard-hit were communities in the south and southeastern regions of the country, where the river rose to the third highest level in the century. Although periodic inundations are common - and even predictable - on the Paraguay River, extensive flooding is not endemic to the Parana River. However, heavy and continuous rain upstream in the north and in the flooded area, coupled with a very swift current, caused the water level to rise dramatically, catching the riverside population and the Government of Paraguay (GOP) by surprise.

Some 15,000 people were affected in the area from Pilar east to Encarnacion and north to Ciudad del Este. Cropland suffered serious damage and food, shelter, and medicine were in short supply. Snake bites became a significant problem since the antidote was unavailable in Paraguay.

The GOP, the Paraguayan Red Cross (PRC), and other local NGOs provided emergency support as quickly as possible; however, their capacities were quickly

overwhelmed by the surprising and immediate nature of the deluge. The GOP provided food and medicine. The Paraguayan Navy and Air Force donated logistical support and ships, planes, and helicopters in order to move the relief supplies to the areas in need. The PRC donated tents, medicine, an electric generator, and food, as well as the services of 25 volunteers who distributed supplies and provided logistical support. The PRC also lent a motor boat and several vehicles for relief distribution. President Rodriguez visited the affected areas and appealed for support from local and international donors.

On Jan. 31, 1990, Ambassador Timothy L. Towell responded by determining that the Paraguayan people were in need of assistance and releasing \$25,000 for the purchase of food, medicine (including 100 doses of anti-venom serum), and emergency shelter material. The medicine was distributed to regional health centers and posts in the affected areas. On Feb. 8, a C-5 Galaxy arrived bringing in a planeload of medical and emergency supplies from the U.S. DOD for the GOP, as part of a regular civil affairs program. Some of the supplies aboard the Galaxy were released to the Ministry of Public Health for distribution among the victims of the flood. Ambassador Towell accompanied the Paraguayan Minister of Public Health to several affected areas on Feb. 10.

Relief also came from Japan, the United Kingdom and the UNDP. The British provided food and medicine, all worth \$5,000, to the affected population in Encarnacion. The Japanese supplied \$17,000 in relief, and the UNDP gave about \$20,000. UNDRO launched an appeal on behalf of the GOP and donated \$15,000 to meet immediate needs.

Since Paraguayan flooding results from the Cuenca del Plata river system, especially affecting the Brazil-originated Parana River, the GOP announced that it was going to pursue negotiations on flood control with the Brazilian and the Uruguayan governments.

**TOTAL USG                      \$25,000**

## TRINIDAD - Emergency

On July 27, 1990, 113 members of a fringe Muslim group blew up police headquarters in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, and took Prime Minister Arthur R. Robinson and many of his cabinet ministers as hostages. During the five days of unrest that followed, 60 people were slain and more than 300 were wounded. The commercial heart of the capital (Port-of-Spain) and much of its suburbs were destroyed. A three-day wave of looting and burning by slum dwellers and middle-class residents took place. Losses were estimated to be in the millions of dollars.

Trinidad, since its independence in 1962, has enjoyed considerable social stability. The only violent event of national significance had been the black power movement in the early 1970s. That movement rocked the country with violence and highly charged racial rhetoric as militant Trinidadians went on a crusade against widespread economic and racial inequality. Unlike the 1970s, the July-August uprising was strictly localized. It came from an isolated Muslim group, led by a former Trinidad policeman, Iman Yasim Abu Bakr. The revolt by Bakr and his cohorts was an attempt to topple the government of Trinidad and replace it with a fundamentalist Muslim government.

The GOT declared a state of emergency and tried to ascertain the rebels' demands. Troops were put on alert and surrounded the areas controlled by the rebels. The government succeeded in getting the armed Muslims to end the five-day drama peacefully. On Aug. 14, 1990, the rebels were charged with 22 criminal offenses, including treason, murder, unlawful imprisonment and arson.

The unrest created a situation which warranted immediate assistance. On Aug. 3, 1990, U.S. Ambassador Charles A. Gargano determined that an emergency existed in Trinidad and allocated \$25,000 to assist the government with the purchase of food and medicine for victims of the unrest.

Jamaica and Barbados sent troops to patrol the streets of the Trinidadian capital after the failed coup attempt. Other Caribbean nations moved toward improving cooperation on security matters.

**TOTAL USG                      \$25,000**

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCE